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Regret.

If only we had loved them more,
Our lost, whom never love can reach,
Who thrill not at our tenderest speech,
Nor answer, though our hearts implore.

If only for one little day,
One day of days, they could return,
How would our grateful spirits yearn
To lavish treasures on their way!

Our feet to serve them, ah, how swift!
Our hands how gentle! and our eyes
How clear to see, should shadow rise;
Or griefs their perfect gladness rift.

Too late! Come back no vanished hours;
But, living and beloved, there still
Remain sweet friends. Be ours the will
To strew their paths with thornless flowers.

—*Margaret E. Sangster.*

The Khan's Devil.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The khan came from Bokhara town
To Hamza, santon of renown.

"My head is sick, my hands are weak;
Thy help, oh holy man, I seek!"

In silence marking for a space
The khan's red eyes and purple face,

Thick voice, and loose, uncertain tread,
"Thou hast a devil!" Hamza said.

"Allah forbid!" exclaimed the khan.
"Rid me of him at once, oh man!"

"Nay," Hamza said, "no spell of mine
Can slay that cursed thing of thine.

"Leave feast and wine, go forth and drink
Water of healing on the brink,

"Where clear and cold from mountain snows
The Nahr el Zeben downward flows.

"Six moons remain, then come to me;
May allah's pity go with thee!"

Awestruck, from feast and wine, the khan
Went forth where Nahr el Zeben ran.

Roots were his food, the desert dust
His bed; the water quenched his thirst.

And when the sixth moon's crescent
Curved sharp above the evening star,

He sought again the santon's door—
Not weak and trembling as before,

But strong of limb and clear of brain;
"Behold," he said, "the fiend is slain."

"Nay," Hamza answered, "starved and drowned,
The curst one lies in death-like swound.

"But evil breaks the strongest gyves,
And djins like him have charmed lives.

"One beaker of the juicy grape
May call him up in living shape.

"When the red wine of Badakshan
Sparkles for thee, beware oh khan!

"With water quench the fire within,
And drown each day thy devilkin!"

Thereforth the great khan shunned the cup
As Shitan's own, though offered up

With laughing eyes and jeweled hands,
By Yarkand's maids and Samacand's.

And in the lofty vestibule
Of the medrese of Kaush Kodur,

The students of the holy law
A golden-lettered tablet saw,

With these words, by a cunning hand,
Graved on it at the khan's command:

"In allah's name, to him who hath
A devil, Khan el Hamed saith:

"Wisely our prophet curst the vine;
The fiend that loves the breath of wine

"No prayer can slay, no marabont
Nor Meccan dervis can drive out.

"I, Khan el Hamed, know the charm
That robs him of his power to harm.

"Drown him, oh Islam's child! the spell
To save thee lies in tack and well."

—*Youth's Companion.*

ROSE CLAVERING;

Or, A Leap for Life.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

"And where does this fair lily of the Black Hills reside, Dick?"

"About an hour's gallop from our camp here, leftinint. She is with her father—a queer old stick by the name of Clavering. He keeps by himself, and I am afeered he will yet come to harm. The cursed Sioux are about, and Rose would be a fine prize for some daring brave. It is said that the old man has dug piles of gold. He may have made his pile, or may not, but his darter—she's purtier than a prairie flower bending afore the mornin' breeze when sparklin' with dew."

"Bravo, my old scout! You have poetry and the love of the beautiful in your soul if you have never seen the inside of a schoolhouse."

"It's leetle book larnin' I have picked up, leftinint. But the works of nature and the handiwork of God I love," and the old man removed his slouch hat for a moment, exposing his gray locks, as he allowed the light breeze to fan his broad brow.

"Dick, what do you say if we gallop down to the camping-spot of your friend. You have excited my curiosity regarding this mysterious beauty. I will tell the sergeant to look out during my absence, and he is fully competent to manage fifty men. We have been stationed here in the hills for over six weeks. I am tired, and must have a little recreation."

"You may git more than you bargain for. There's Injun signs about, and there's no tellin' what moment you may run into a Sioux camp among these infernal hills."

"Well, we'll take our chances. We are both well armed."

A sharp gallop of an hour brought the army officer and his companion to the banks of a small stream, and riding to a group of stately trees, the scout reined up with a sharp cry of astonishment and alarm.

The tent of the solitary miner had disappeared. Naught remained but smoking ruins, and the unmistakable evidences of a desperate struggle having taken place.

Dismounting, the scout carefully went over the ground, while the officer watched him with a face expressive of sternness and a desire for vengeance.

"There's only nine of 'em. But hark, there was a groan. If it should be Rose?" and rushing toward a clump of grass, the scout beheld the tall, gaunt form of a miner, from whose gaping wounds the life-blood was rapidly oozing. "Clavering, poor fellow! has it come to this? I was afeered of it, and my words have come true."

"My time is short. I would speak of my daughter. The Sioux have captured her. The young chief of a war party tore her from my arms and dealt me my death blow. But who is that with you?—my eyes are growing dim?"

"It is Lieutenant Paul Welch, of the cavalry."

"Your hand, sir. Men of your profession are gentlemen. I once occupied the position of one myself. I have a package in my breast pocket that will explain all. If you recover my daughter give it to her, otherwise burn it as it is. It can interest no third party."

He was rapidly growing weaker, the eye was fixed, and the hoarse voice faltered:

"Chase the Sioux, recover poor Rose. She is a lady," he muttered, then with an effort he roused himself. "I have gold for her—look—great rock, cross, full moon, shadow—dig"—and with a rattle, a terrible gasp, and the stout heart ceased to beat.

Possessing himself of the package, the officer briefly penciled the vague and unsatisfactory words of the dying man on the back. It might have been the wanderings of a mind unsettled by the near approach of death, but he was determined to investigate the matter whenever an opportunity should occur.

"Now for work, Dick. We'll bury poor Clavering, then follow on the trail of these red fiends, and Rose shall either be rescued or avenged."

Mounting their horses the two sadly turned away, sallying forth upon the dark and silent prairie.

Suddenly the scout halted, and his hand pressed the arm of his superior with a nervous clutch.

"Look there, lieutenant. Do you know what that means?"

Just under the horizon a faint glow of light was perceptible, above which hung a black threatening cloud, which rapidly spread over the heavens. Gradually the stars disappeared, while herds of wild mustangs, buffaloes and deer swept furiously by.

Then it was the lieutenant realized the danger he was in. The Sioux had fired the dry grass from three different points, and with gigantic leaps the billowy flames were rolling, hissing and roaring toward them.

But old Dick had not been idle. He was too old and experienced an Indian-fighter to be outdone in the peculiar warfare of the frontier.

Leaping from his horse, he struck a light and set fire to the prairie in his turn. Rapidly the flames spread, darting onward, sweeping everything in its path. Leading their horses forward the two men followed close upon the track of the counter fire, while every moment the number of half-frantic animals increased.

Stretching far away in front and behind them, the terrible crescent rapidly closed in upon the men. The glowing billows of writhing flame roared and thundered in their ears, smothering the cries of the poor animals, who perished by hundreds.

The air became very hot, and the eddying volumes of smoke made it all but impossible for the two to breathe.

Their horses became almost unmanageable; they were obliged to cover their own heads, as well as their beasts', with blankets. It was an awful moment of agonizing darkness, with the terrible heat blistering the exposed portions of their skins.

The earth shook beneath the mighty tramp of an immense herd of buffalo, as they burst suddenly forth from the surrounding smoke. A muffled, indistinct cry of warning from Dick echoed for a moment in the ears of Paul Welch, and then he felt himself borne furiously along, his horse hemmed in on all sides by the frantic animals.

Hours elapsed before he succeeded in extricating his gallant animal from the ranks of the buffaloes, and as he stood, half suffocated, his eyes yet all but powerless, the officer realized that he was alone in the smoking waste, hopelessly lost, surrounded by gloom and stifling odors, which rose incessantly from the blackened earth.

It was agony to remain stationary, and in hopes to gain a position where the smoke would be less blinding he slowly urged his horse over the prairie, waiting and hoping for daylight to appear.

Gradually the atmosphere became clear, the stars peeped timidly forth above his head, while a long gray streak along the distant horizon gave token that daylight would soon dawn.

As objects became more and more distinct, the young officer was finally enabled to make out the rugged outlines, deep gullies, thick underbrush, and peculiar formation of the Black hills, into the lower portion of which his horse had wandered. Carefully he looked about him on all sides, but failed to recognize a single object. Everything was strange; but the fact occasioned no disquietude to the officer. He had every faith in the judgment of his scout, and it would not be many hours before the old veteran would be on his trail, followed by his faithful companions-in-arms.

He had allowed his horse to browse on the fresh green verdure which had escape the track of the fire, while he plunged into a profound reverie over the events of the last few hours, and was oblivious to what was passing around him.

The rumble of horses' feet, a ferocious yell, aroused the army officer to a full sense of the peril into which his absence of mind had partially betrayed him.

Pressing his regimental hat well down upon his forehead, loosening the sword in its scabbard, and feeling for his trusty revolvers, he dashed the spurs into his horse's sides, while in his rear followed half a dozen half-naked warriors, yelling like so many fiends.

It would have been madness to have turned back and galloped on to the burnt prairie, where no cover was to be found, but by penetrating deeper into the hills a chance was barely possible of escaping the painted fiends.

The animal which Paul Welch bestrode had the reputation of both speed and endurance, qualities that were now likely to stand him in good need. The turf was soft and springy, the ascent gentle, and, having every faith in the well-tried animal, Paul allowed the howling rascals to gain upon him. He had emerged on to a small but level plateau that enabled him to take a survey of the surrounding country, interspersed here and there with scattering shrubs and trees.

Cantering leisurely toward him, from opposite directions, were two bodies of Sioux, and with the band clattering in his rear, but one pathway remained open to the officer, who began to feel decidedly uncomfortable as he found his chances rapidly narrowing down.

Dashing the spurs into his steed, he for the first time urged him to his speed. Bounding over a broad and level space of ground, which led to a small valley lined on either side by rough, jagged rocks, the gallant animal struck sparks of fire as his hoofs spurned the light gravelly bottom of the gulch.

A shout of triumph, a ferocious cry of joy burst from the throats of the warriors as they somewhat leisurely followed the broad trail.

Paul Welch did not understand the meaning of that hoarse indication of satisfaction which was wafted to his ears by the light, cool breath of the morning.

He thought it strange that no attempt was made to pick him off with their rifles, with which the Indians were all armed, and turning the matter over in his mind as he plunged deeper and deeper into a country to which he was an utter stranger, he asked himself the question how it was all to end.

The path grew steeper with every bound of his panting steed; the aspect of the country had undergone a decided change, and in place of verdure and shrubbery, rocks, gravel and overhanging bowlders had taken their places.

The rush and sullen muttering of a deep mountain stream fell suddenly upon his ear, mingling with the yells of triumph which now burst incessantly from the warriors as they urged their ponies forward, rapidly narrowing the circle.

Halting for a moment on a smooth, level ledge of limestone, Paul took a rapid survey of the dangers which surrounded him on all sides. His stout heart all but failed him as he realized the trap into which he had run.

On three sides of him the painted Sioux were rapidly advancing, while before him yawned a precipice fully sixty feet in height, at the bottom of which flowed the dark waters of the stream whose mutterings he had heard.

Now he understood the meaning of those yells of triumph, realized why they had forebore from using their rifles. They anticipated an easy capture, and a victim was wanted to torture, whose ashes might be offered up as a sacrifice to the spirits who were supposed to reside amid the hills.

This was to die a thousand deaths, in preference to which he determined to run the risk of being dashed to pieces.

On came the warriors, eager to pluck the fruits of their triumph, while the officer, with a hasty prayer, plunged his spurs into the smoking flanks of his charger, guiding him to the edge of the precipice.

The warriors paused in wonder and amazement as they saw the act. They had calculated on the precipice proving an insurmountable obstacle to the escape of their intended victim, and they could not believe it to be the intention of the white man to attempt the awful leap, which to all appearance was certain death.

With his long hair streaming over his shoulders, feet firmly pressed in the stirrups, his left hand waving defiance to his foe, Paul urged the noble animal forward, encouraging him by his voice, until they reached the edge of the bank, when again applying the spur, they made the fearful leap.

Down, down they went with terrible velocity, without resistance or impediment. A plunge, a shiver, and meeting the full force of the torrent, the steed was swept away, while Paul despite his efforts was carried down the stream as if he had been a feather.

His horse had disappeared amid the foaming rapids, the steep precipitous sides of the rocky cliff debarred him from all hopes of effecting a landing, and floating on his back Paul held his strength in reserve.

The Indians had disappeared; the rough sides of the rocky gorge and a strip of the blue heavens above were all that he could discern as the current bore him he knew not whither. He thought of his distant home, his parents, the many friends of his youth, his brother officers, the soldiers under his command, the old scout, and the murdered miner's daughter in the power of the savages. Long forgotten facts and reminiscences of the past crowded through his brain, and he could not believe that he was to perish in the unknown depths of the Black hills, his fate enveloped in mystery.

A sudden sharp shock recalled him to himself. A whirling eddy had thrown him roughly against the sharp projecting side of the cliff, and catching at a crevice, he succeeded in gaining a foothold. Slowly and cautiously he drew himself up from point to point, scaling the smooth sides of the gorge, until his head was on a level with the edge of the bank.

Cautiously he reconnoitered before drawing himself over the brink, but he saw nothing that gave evidence of an enemy, and once more he found himself in an unknown region of the Black hills, minus his horse, with only his saber and one revolver upon which to rely.

The high ground where Paul found himself gradually sloped toward the broad and rolling prairie, forming a succession of ridges skirting the steep sides of a hill. A confused hum, a low hoarse cry reached his ears, and with faculties sharpened by the danger through which he had passed, the army officer reconnoitered the depths below of which he had an unobstructed view.

An Indian encampment with a number of warriors departing upon some expedition was revealed to his impatient gaze, and as they disappeared, brandishing their long lances in the air, Paul determined to have a nearer look at the lodges.

Bringing into requisition his somewhat limited knowledge of woodcraft, Paul cautiously wormed his way through the tall grass until he reached a spring on the outskirts of the camp. It was surrounded by a thick growth of bushes, from the midst of which he could observe everything that transpired before him.

A number of warriors left to guard the camp lounged carelessly about, and Paul was on the point of withdrawing to the heights above, when he perceived a figure, evidently that of a woman, approaching in his direction.

She carried a calabash in her hand, walking slowly and deliberately, the heart of the army officer beating with increased rapidity and excitement as he perceived that her costume was not that of a Sioux squaw.

Looking over her shoulder, the woman quickened her movements as she perceived that a number of warriors were watching her. A shout, a yell of rage, and the braves started in pursuit.

The fugitive, for such she undoubtedly was, immediately dropped the calabash, and sprang away with the swiftness of an antelope.

Paul noted the pale golden hair, beautiful features and rounded form of the fugitive, who he made up his mind could be no less than Rose, the farfamed daughter of the slaughtered miner.

There was little time to think, as the fair fugitive sped rapidly along, her long hair streaming in the wind, and the warriors in close pursuit.

Swift though she was, the foremost warrior had all but overtaken her as she reached the opposite side of the spring, and he was in the act of hurling his lance as Paul leveled his revolver and fired.

The brave passed to the happy hunting-grounds of his people without a cry; but the shot had alarmed the camp, and for a few moments all was confusion.

Rose had uttered a faint cry as she caught a glimpse of Paul, but never relaxed her speed, while the army officer, as he beheld the Indians mounting and preparing for a fight, rapidly retreated in hopes to find a more advantageous position where a stand could be made.

He had but little hopes of saving his life; the odds were far too great; but if he could cover the retreat of the girl, who evidently knew the country better than he did, and enable her to reach a place of safety, he would die satisfied.

His saber flashed in his right hand, securely fastened to his wrist by a leather strap, upon which he should depend after exhausting the contents of the revolver.

He had reached one of the ridges along which ran a fringe of bushes, when a low familiar voice reached his ear:

"Keep on, leftinint; don't turn your head. We are here, sergeant and all. The gal is safe. So—here they come."

On swooped the Sioux in all the glory of their war paint and feathers. With lances in rest, uttering shrill cries, they rapidly closed in on Paul, when a sharp word of command, the flash of rifles, followed by the riderless horses galloping wildly to and fro, and all was over.

Charging upon the lodges, the soldiers encountered the body of braves who had turned back alarmed by the noise that they had heard. A short, but sharp engagement followed; the band was completely broken up, lodges burned, after which the troops prepared to bivouac themselves and rest awhile on their laurels.

Dick assumed full charge of Rose, who mourned the loss of her father, and to whose care Paul delivered the sealed packet containing the secret of the old miner.

By the fitful blaze of the camp fire, amid the solitude of the frowning Black hills, Roger Clavering's true history was at last revealed.

He had once been a wealthy and respected merchant of Chicago, but a younger brother forged large amounts in his name and fled, leaving him to face the storm alone. The younger brother had been his mother's pet, and on her death-bed Roger had promised to protect and shield him. Nobly he redeemed the word he had given. The brother came out of the trial broken in fortune and reputation, his wife dead, with naught left him but the little waif of a daughter.

With her he had removed to the far West, beyond the pale of civilization, pursuing the occupation of a hunter and Indian trader, peacefully gliding down the stream of life, watching his daughter blooming into handsome, and by no means uncultivated woman. Then the excitement of the Black hills spread far and wide, he followed in the tracks of others, and the sad finale has already been told.

Dick then related how he had been separated from the lieutenant, and knowing the danger he incurred by scouting over the prairie alone, he rejoined the soldiers, starting on the trail of his superior.

Everything was plain up to the very verge of the precipice, when it was evident Paul had made the desperate leap. Then Dick was in doubt whether his superior was alive or not. But following the course of the river as a forlorn hope, they had fortunately reached the ambush in time to save both Rose and Paul's life.

Nothing now remained but to find the treasure which Clavering had obtained at such a sacrifice, and many an hour of anxious thought had Paul expended on the subject. There was but little to guide him—a vague hint that might mean nothing—still, for the sake of the orphan, he persevered. "Great rock—cross—full moon—shadow—dig."

Rose was consulted, but she knew nothing of the haunts of her father, and absolutely nothing of a great rock or cross.

Accompanied by the entire force of cavalrymen, under the direction of Dick, a thorough search was instituted in the vicinity of the old miner's last resting-place.

In a small gully running into the side of a precipitous hill, a huge rock was finally found surmounted by a huge representation of a cross.

At the full of the moon Paul and Dick secretly repaired to the spot prepared to unearth the buried gold; and noting the extremity of the shadow cast by the rough cross, the two men commenced their labors.

They were crowned with success, and four large canvas bags of gold dust and nuggets were dragged forth.

It was the fortune of Rose Clavering; and Paul, with his escort, conveyed her to the nearest military post, where she was to remain until he could obtain leave of absence, and travel with her to the East in hopes of finding some of her relatives.

Months elapsed before he was enabled to carry out his plans; but when he reached Chicago no trace of the name of Clavering remained. The machinery of the police and law was put in motion, but with no satisfactory result.

Every moment of his leave was expended in the search, and when he sought Rose, at her hotel, his heart heavy and sad at the prospect of parting with her, she listened in silence to Paul's regrets at his failure to find her friends, but started impetuously to her feet when he added that, with the dawn of another day, he must return to his post and duty.

Her face flushed and paled as she strove in vain to speak, her bosom rose and fell convulsively, and but for the strong arm of the officer Rose would have fallen to the floor.

His visit was prolonged. What passed between them is known only to themselves; but soon after the war department received First Lieutenant Paul Welch's resignation, and in place of returning to his post amid the savage Sioux, he engaged double passage for the more congenial climate of Europe with Rose as his young, blushing bride

Long and Short Sleepers.

Seamen and soldiers, from habit, can sleep when they will and wake when they will. Captain Barclay, when performing his wonderful feat of walking 1,000 miles in as many consecutive hours, obtained such a mastery over himself that he fell asleep the minute he lay down. The faculty of remaining asleep for a great length of time is possessed by some individuals. Such was the case with Quin, the celebrated player, who would slumber for twenty four hours successively; with Elizabeth Orvin, who slept three-fourths of her life; with Elizabeth Perkins, who slept for a week or a fortnight at a time; with Mary Lyell, who did the same for successive weeks; and with many others, more or less remarkable.

A phenomenon of an opposite character is sometimes observed, for there are other individuals who can subsist on a surprisingly small portion of sleep. The celebrated General Elliott was an instance of this kind; he never slept more than four hours out of the twenty-four. In all other respects he was strikingly abstinent, his food consisting wholly of bread, water and vegetables. In a letter communicated to Sir John Sinclair by John Gordon, Esq., of Swine, mention is made of a person named John Mackay, of Skerry, who died in Strathnave, in the year 1797, aged ninety one; he only slept on an average of four hours in the twenty four, and was a remarkably robust and healthy man. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and the illustrious surgeon, John Hunter, only slept five hours during the same period. The celebrated French general, Pichegru, informed Sir Gilbert Blaine that during a whole year's campaign he had not allowed himself above one hour's sleep in the twenty-four.

Quickened Conscience in a Dog.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator* tells the following story: "A young fox-terrier, about eight months old, took a great fancy to a small brush, of Indian workmanship, lying on the drawing-room table. It had been punished more than once for jumping on the table and taking it. On one occasion the little dog was left alone in the room accidently. On my return it jumped to greet me as usual, and I said, 'Have you been a good little dog while you have been left alone?' Immediately it put its tail between its legs and slunk off to an adjoining room and brought back the little brush in its mouth from where it had hidden it. I was much struck with what appeared to me a remarkable instance of a dog possessing a conscience, and a few months afterward, finding it again alone in the room, I asked the same question while patting it. At once I saw it had been up to some mischief, for with the same look of shame it walked slowly to one of the windows, with its nose pointing to a letter bitten and torn into shreds. On a third occasion it showed me where it had strewn a number of little tickets about the floor, for doing which it had been reproved previously. I cannot account for these facts, except by supposing the dog must have a conscience.'

The sleeping hours of a plant were changed recently by a French chemist, by exposing it to a bright light at night and placing it in a dark room during the daytime. At first the leaves opened and closed irregularly, but at length submitted to the change, unfolding at night and closing in the morning.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Bloom.

The sudden sun shone through the pane,
And lighted both their faces—
A prettier sight just after rain
Ne'er fell in pleasant places.

Two girls. One held a vase of glass,
And one, a ball unsightly,
Ragged and soiled. And this, the lass
Upon the vase laid lightly.

"What lovely flowers we'll have!" said they,
"After it starts a-growing."
The sun delighted slipped away,
And down the west went glowing.

—*Bessie Hill, in St. Nicholas.*

A Dog's Memory.

There is a well-known story of a murderer being discovered by a dog flying at his throat and bearing him to the ground, when he confessed that he had murdered the animal's master. The story is matched by one told in *Land and Water* of Nelson, a black spaniel.

One night the dog was missing from his favorite corner, and nothing for several weeks could be heard of him, notwithstanding the most searching inquiries. After the family had retired to rest, one miserable winter night, the well-known bark of old Nelson was heard at the door.

He was soon admitted to his cozy quarters, supplied with food, which he ate with many a grateful wag of his tail, and looked a mere bag of bones in comparison with his former self, besides being very lame.

A neighbor came in and inquired if Nelson had arrived, as he met him on the previous day at Macclesfield, eighteen miles from Manchester. The driver of the mail-cart had also seen him at Derby, and gave him a feed of milk and oat-cake, but could not induce Nelson to remain with him or with the hostler of the inn where he baited.

Some time after the dog came home, the owner of Nelson called at a public house in the neighborhood, having with him his four-footed and faithful friend and companion.

A sturdy, surly-looking man stood at the bar, and to the surprise and alarm of everybody, Nelson sprang at the throat of the stranger, striking his teeth through the waistcoat, and holding on with the utmost tenacity.

With a strong effort, Nelson's owner released the man, who confessed there and then that the cause of the dog's anger arose from the fact that "he was the man who stole him, took him to London by the canal-boat, where he sold him and left him." The dog must, therefore, have traveled from London to Manchester.

Nothing to Do.

Kit had taken a slight cold, and so she did not have to go to school. Although glad enough to stay at home, she could think of nothing in particular to do, and after breakfast she wandered around the house aimlessly for awhile. She finally strayed into her father's study. No one was there. On the table was the unfinished sermon, just where her father had left it. Kit glanced over the neatly-written pages but did not attempt to read them. Then she went into the sitting-room; but her mother was not there, for she had gone out also. Kit returned to the study, feeling a trifle lonesome, and for lack of better enjoyment she built a large fire on the hearth. She placed the back-log and fore-log in their places; and this done she sat down in a big chair to enjoy the blaze. She had not sat long there, when she heard a queer rustle, and turning toward the door, she saw enter a half-dozen crash towels. They were sighing at a tremendous rate; and finally one of them said quite plainly:

"She promised she'd hem us the first day she could; and she hasn't thought of us once."

Kit's conscience reproached her. She was just going to excuse herself, when a pair of thick-soled walking boots shuffled in.

"Seven buttons off!" they groaned dismally; "and she declared she would sew them on the first day she had time."

Kit felt much ashamed; but she could think of nothing to say, so she sat very still, blushing, however, a good deal, for the crash towels and walking-boots were staring at her most unpleasantly.

The silence was growing oppressive. The towels and shoes stared and stared, until poor Kit felt very much like crying; and she would have done so had not her attention been attracted by a funny scraping noise in the hall. The towels bent their heads forward to look, and the shoes turned themselves squarely around to look, as there entered Kit's upper bureau drawer. Such a looking thing as it was! It was crammed full with ribbons, pins, bits of jewelry, collars, cuffs, morsels of very sticky taffy candy, fancy work, chest nut shells, handkerchiefs, gloves, some apples, notes from the schoolgirls—a little of everything, in fact; and it seemed as though Kit had stirred them all together like a pudding. The crash towels laughed disagreeably, and the boots squeaked in disdain.

"She was going to put me in order as soon as she had time," said the knob of the drawer, meaningly. Bang! From off the top shelf dropped a fat history of the United States, and as it landed on the floor, it leaves opened at the account of the settlement of New York by the Dutch in 1610.

Kit's cheeks grew redder yet. She had promised her father to read that sometime when she had nothing else to do; and here she had dawdled away nearly a whole morning in trying to amuse herself. She looked sadly at the unhemmed towels, the grinning shoes, the disordered bureau drawer, and the history; and they looked at her in such a disagreeable way that Kit put her hands up before her face and began to sob. Straightway the shoes hopped up and began to kick her, the crash towel slapped her face, the bureau drawer flung apples at her, and the fat history climbed up on top of her head and began to push her in the fire. With a great effort Kit tried to get away; and at last she succeeded in rolling off her chair to the floor. Then she woke up. She moved her eyes and stared around the quiet room; and after a second she realized that she had been dreaming. Straightway she rose and went to her own room, took the six crash towels out of the basket, and hemmed them till dinner-time.—*Independent.*

Lukens' "Pith and Point."

An Indiana woman of eighty-eight is cutting her third set of teeth with as little gnaws as possible.

If you can't be generous without being garrulous, keep both you pockets and your mouth closed.

An active mind is excellent medicine to a seared heart.

"The bubble reputation" is usually bolstered up by empty compliments.

Waifs of humanity, that have no parents living, orphan and orphan feel the need of them.

Cæsar thrice refused a crown, because he thought the Romans owed him a deal more than five shillings.—*New York News.*

The Fuel Supply.

There is one point in household economy upon which the landlord and the guest will never agree. It is on the quantity of wood required to heat a room. Now the landlord is firmly convinced, and he grounds his convictions upon a long series of actual tests and practical experiments, extending over a term of years which date back to the year he began to "keep tavern," that two sticks of wood, about two inches in diameter and somewhat longer than a match, will, if properly used, keep a bright fire, snapping and roaring, in a large stove all day, and then, if you cover them up carefully when you retire, they will smolder all night long, and you will only have to open the damper to have a nice warm room to dress in the next morning. He knows this, because, he tells the guest, he has tried it, and does try it, very successfully in his own room every night. I never heard the guest dispute the landlord, but I can't remember ever having seen him look convinced. When I order a fire in my room I usually have about this kind of a circus. I say to the boy, in commanding tones:

"Bring up some wood."

The boy looks amazed, goes away slowly and just before the fire goes dead out returns with two armfuls of wood, one stick in each arm.

The sticks are short, but thin.

I seize them gladly and thrust them both into the stove.

"Now then," I cry cheerfully, "bring up some wood!"

The boy disappears, and I catch a passing glimpse of his white, terror-stricken face as he slides down the balusters. In due time, comes to the room, not the frightened boy, but with heavy, solemn tread, the landlord. There is trouble in his face.

"What do you want?" he asks, suspiciously.

"Wood," I say, "wood! wood! My cry is still for wood! Fuel! Combustibles! Inflammable substances! Vegetable growth and development! Wood!"

"Why," he asks, with a puzzled expression on his face, "didn't the boy bring you up some wood just now?"

"Yes," I reply, truthfully. And it sounds kind of oddly to me, but after all, I am glad I told it under the circumstances.

The landlord looks wonderingly around the room, glances behind the stove, stoops down and peers under the bed.

"Well, why," he says at last, in a perplexed tone of countenance, "where is it?"

"In the stove," I say.

An expression of incredulous bewilderment spreads over his questioning face. He asks, feebly and falteringly:

"Yes, but the rest of it?"

"In the stove, too," I say.

"What!!!" the good man shouts, "all of it?"

And there aren't enough capitals and exclamation points in the news room to convey his emphasis and expressions to the types. I regard his indescribable amazement with pitiless composure.

"All of it," I say.

He doesn't believe me. He stoops down before the stove, opens the door and looks in. His worst fears are realized. With a hollow groan he closes the door and shuts the damper with such an easy, quick, long practiced turn of the wrist that an inexperienced man can never detect it, and rising to his feet goes feebly down stairs, holding one hand to his bewildered head, and the other to his throbbing heart. By and-by he comes back into the room, with the wan, silent face of a specter. He bears two sticks of wood, somewhat thinner than the ones the boy brought, but, on the other hand, considerably shorter. He shudders as he walks past me, and lays them down in the bottom of the wood-box, and covers them up with a piece of an old envelope to hide them from my extravagant eyes. But I seize them from under his hands even while he is hiding them, and not heeding the tremulous hand he reaches forth to stop me, I thrust the sticks into the stove, and say, calmly and sternly:

"Send the boy up with some chunks."

The landlord presses his hands over his eyes and goes reeling out into the hall. He says, in a ghastly whisper:

"Well, if you can't crowd more wood into that stove than any man I ever see."

And as he goes down stairs I can hear him sobbing, and telling the hall-boys they'll have to keep an eye on the crazy man in No. 72 or he'll set the house on fire.—*Burdette in Burlington Hawk-eye.*

A Woman's Wonderful Nerve.

Mrs. Isadore Middleton, a leader in Mobile (Ala.) society, has given a remarkable exhibition of courage. Her husband was absent from the city, and Mrs. Middleton was in her chamber, putting away her jewelry, when suddenly she noticed that a lamp in the back part of the room had thrown the shadow of a man who was crouching under the center-table, on the floor at her feet. Instead of fainting with fear or shrieking for help, the brave woman seated herself at the very table, underneath which the miscreant was concealed, and rang for the servant. "Hand me writing materials, Bridget," said she, with perfect calmness. "I want you to take a note this instant to Mr. Forfar, the jeweler, and have him send you back with my diamond necklace and ear drops, which I left there for repairs several days ago. Bring them with you, no matter if fully repaired or not. They are by twentyfold the most valuable articles of jewelry that I possess, and I do not wish to pass another night with out having them in my bureau drawer." The note was at once written and dispatched, but, instead of being in the tenor that she had signified, it was a hasty note to the jeweler, an intimate friend, in which she stated her terrible position, and urged him to hasten to her relief, with the requisite police assistance, immediately on receipt of the missive. The agonies which that woman underwent when left alone in the house with that desperate robber crouched under the very table upon which she leaned can only be left to the reader's imagination; but her iron nerve sustained her through the ordeal. She yawned, hummed an operatic air, turned over the leaves of a novel, and in other ways lulled the lurker into a sense of perfect security and expectancy, and waited, her eyes fastened upon the hands of her little ormolu clock with a feverish gaze. At last came the ring at the door bell, and she strolled carelessly into the hall and down stairs and opened it. The ruse had been a success. She not only admitted Bridget, but also Mr. Forfar and three stalwart police men. The latter passed stealthily upstairs and into the chamber, where they suddenly pounced upon the concealed burglar so unexpectedly as to secure him with hardly a struggle. The prisoner proved to be a colored criminal named Clapman, but mostly known as "Two Fingered Jeff." He was in great request about that time for several robberies, and is now serving a twenty-years' sentence in the Alabama State prison.

There are published in Sweden 300 papers and periodicals, of which eighty-four appear in Stockholm. There are only ten daily papers, of which five are published in Stockholm; while in Norway there are fifteen, in Denmark seventy-six, and in Finland six.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Natchez, Miss., is threatened with the fate of Vicksburg, namely, desertion by the river. The recent rise of the Mississippi river has thrown the towhead near the Louisiana shore, and there is now a current running on the Louisiana side which threatens to cut away the bar there, and throw it upon the Mississippi side directly in front of Natchez.

The inhabitants of Finland (Russia) bury the dead only on Sundays. To preserve the bodies for the day of funeral they are put in the cellars where milk, butter, cheese, eggs and other articles are kept. The doctors have taken ground against this custom, and have given alarm by declaring it to be one of the surest ways of propagating such contagious diseases as cholera and typhoid fever.

Francois Grilhon, a rich French farmer, quarreled with his son-in-law, and set his mill on fire. He then went home and burned his own house, and as the flames devoured it kept the neighbors at bay with a double-barreled shotgun. He then proceeded to throw a large sum of money in gold and notes into the blazing ruins, and finally blew his brains out in the presence of the horrified crowd.

The Russian newspapers complain that the fluctuation in the grain trade of Russia and the rapid change in prices, are caused by competition from the United States. As soon as American supplies are brought to market, sale of the Russian grain decreases, and hence many Russian farmers are impoverished and cannot pay taxes. As the prosperity of Russia depends largely upon the grain trade, it is important that full information concerning the crop of American cereals should be obtained; and it is suggested in St. Petersburg journals that Russian consuls in the United States be required to ascertain the state and prospects of the American crops, and to assist in promoting the grain trade of Russia.

The oft-repeated story that the Quakers are a decaying body does not seem to be true, for an English journal asserts positively that not only has the falling off in the number of members of the society been checked for many years, but a comparatively rapid growth has also occurred during the last few years. This is marked by the increase of some of the older "meetings" of the body both in England and America, and by the spread of the denomination into other countries, if even on a small scale. Notwithstanding emigration, there is an addition to the small number of Quakers in Norway and Denmark, and a "monthly meeting" has been established in Syria. Some time ago a Friends' mission was begun at Mount Lebanon, and there are a score of members there.

The trial of a Chinaman for assault and battery in the police court of San Francisco has brought out a strange story of a Chinese girl's unhappy experiences. She said that her parents in China had sold her to "a gray-haired lady" for twenty dollars when she was ten years of age. She was resold to a Chinese doctor in San Francisco named Lia Po Tai. This doctor has several wives, one of whom sold her to a Chinaman for $40. Her market price gradually increased to $160, and by the time she was twenty years old she had changed hands a dozen times. Recently she heard that she was to be sold to a Chinaman living in the interior of the State, and it was in consequence of her refusal to go that the assault was committed and the disturbance created that brought the case before the public.

A Terrible and Deadly Affray.

In the annals of deadly affrays in this State, says the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, we know of no occurrence so fatal in its results as that which occurred on board the steamer Sunflower, while lying at Johnsonville, the county seat of Sunflower county.

Col. D. A. Holman, while in Johnsonville, on entering Dr. W. L. Lowry's store, was accosted by Dr. Lowry, who ordered Holman out, remarking, it is said, that Holman was no gentleman, and did not keep his word, or something to that effect. Holman departed, saying in substance he would see Lowry again. On the morning of the affair Col. Holman engaged passage on the steamer Sunflower for Vicksburg, accompanied by his father-in-law, Dr. G. C. Walker. The boat arrived at Johnsonville somewhat earlier than usual, and Col. Holman and Dr. Walker together went on shore, but in a short time returned.

Perhaps a half hour later Dr. Lowry, as was usual with him, came on the boat to transact his business, and while entering the cabin was caught, it is said, by the left arm or back, by Col. Holman, who turned Lowry half way around and putting his pistol to his breast fired. Lowry started down the cabin, but in stantly turned, and seeing his clerk, John C. Arnold, start from his chair (being shaved at the time), said: "Kill him, John; kill him, he has shot me."

Arnold ran out of the cabin to attack Holman, and Lowry, walking to the cabin door, cocked his pistol and fired at Holman. At the same instant of time, perceiving Dr. Walker with a pistol in his hand, he pointed his pistol at Walker with deadly effect; Walker falling and expiring almost without a struggle. Lowry then walked in the cabin staggering, and fell, and in about two minutes expired also.

In the meantime Arnold and Holman were fighting outside the cabin. Arnold received a wound in the chest, and died shortly after being removed from the boat, Col. Holman being wounded in the left arm and side.

All the parties engaged are very highly respected. Dr. Lowry was a brother of Gen. Robert Lowry, and leaves a widow and six children. Arnold was a brother of Judge Arnold, of Columbus, Miss., Col. Holman being a prominent and talented lawyer, and respected in the community in which he lives.

Dr. Walker was one of the oldest residents of the county, and we believe had no enemies. Col. Holman, the only survivor, was immediately arrested.

Filthy Habits of Afghans.

The Afghans are not a cleanly people; in this they present a striking contrast to the Hindoos, who are, perhaps, the most cleanly race on the earth. The climate of Afghanistan is cold in winter, and perhaps the wild life which is so much the fate of all may have something to do with it. They have such an abhorrence of water that they never bring it in contact with their bodies. Being Mohammedans they are bound to do certain ablutions by their faith, but they find substitutes which are allowed instead of the water. There is one tribe who are said to get three new garments only in their lifetime, the garment being in each case a blanket. The first is given at birth, the second when they are married

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 20, 1879.

Some of the republican organs speak about a conflict between congress and the executive. Well, it would only be a conflict between a lawful congress and a fraudulent president—and the former represents the people. The latter represents Mad Wells and the returning boards and allunde Joe.

They have arrested half dozen judges in Virginia because they hold court without having negroes on the juries. That is driving the black thing to a fine point. How comes it that in the north where the e always was so much fervant love for the negro, there is rarely one on a jury? The cases will be carried to the U. S. Supreme court. The arrests were instigated by federal office holders.

The result of the last presidential election, by a popular majority of 300,000 in favor of Tilden, showed that the American people no longer wanted soldiers to be at the p lls, no longer wanted petty marshalls and supervisors to arrest democrats and keep them from voting, and no longer wanted southern whites excluded from the juries. That majority is now represented in the popular branch of congress, which in obedience to the will of the people has repealed all those radical laws. In the present extra session the laws will be repealed by both houses, will president Hayes, who holds his office by fraud, be bold enough to defy the will of the people by vetoing these bills?

Let him beware!

The most sensible thing in the entire temperance move are the anti-treating Societies. The old habit of treating is what lays the seeds for drunkenness more than any thing else. The young are called up to take a drink and they take one all around. Each one drinking thinks it would be a breech of politeness if he did not in turn "set 'em up" too. Thus they all treat around and drink from 3 to 5 and 8 rounds—and then bar, furniture and all else goes around, and the drunkard has his start. We have always viewed the pernicious habit of treating as the curse deepest of all connected with strong drink. If men will drink, let them do it but abstain from inviting others up to the bottle. Three fourths of the drunkenness, and of the drunken brawls that occur, originate where a crowd is treating around. Don't treat; don't drink when any one wants to treat you, but if you will drink why step up silently, drink to yourself, pay for it, and let the rest alone. By this course you get clear of preparing others for a drunkard's grave whatever may be your own destiny.

Alex. M'Clure, of the *Times*, was married in Philadelphia, on 13. The fair bride is a Miss Gratz, daughter of Hymen Gratz, a prominent Hebrew citizen of the City of Brotherly Love. The bride is said to be around the corner of thirty, handsome and wealthy. The groom is all of fifty in years, has been a widower about twelve months, and is not well-to-do in worldly dross, although it has been generally considered that he was a man of means. The Gratz family are well known, are very wealthy, and while of Jewish extraction, some of its members are of the Episcopal faith.

The Bureau of Statistics has just prepared from the reports of Collectors of Customs a statement of imports and exports of the last calendar year ending December 31, 1878. The statement shows that the balance of trade in favor of the United States for last year was $305,343,028, as against $140,056,112 during the previous calendar year of 1877, while the balance in our favor in 1877 was the largest ever known in the history of the Government up to that date.

It seems clear that Congress and the penitentiary can't both have a Democratic majority at the same time.—New York Tribune.

Certainly, Mr. Tribune. And as congress has a democratic majority the penitentiary must be largely republican, and will soon be unanimous too.

From Washington we learn that a programme for the called session has been suggested by a number of prominent Democrats. It is to meet, organize and appoint but one committee, that on appropriations who will at once agree upon and report to the House a Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, exactly like that reported and passed by the House at the last session. This is to be passed by the House at once without amendment. It will then go to the Senate and receive equally expeditious action without amendment. It will then be sent to the de facto President for his approval or veto. No other measure, not even the Army Appropriation bill, will be considered until the Legislative bill reaches the de facto President. If he approves it the Army Appropriation bill will be put through both Houses without delay, and if it is approved Congress will adjourn without taking up any other legislation. If, however, Hayes vetoes the Legislative bill, the programme is to adjourn without even considering the Army bill. If Hayes calls another session, the same programme will be carried out. At all events, the proposition is to make the called session very short, whether the purpose for which it is called is accomplished or not. It will be determined first in caucus whether it is best to appoint no other committee than that on appropriations, and to shut off all other legislation. This plan, it is said, is endorsed by upward of twenty-five members.

"The message will be about as long as your finger," said a Cabinet member this evening. "I will contain nothing but a bare mention of the facts that have made the calling of an extra session necessary."

The National members have decided to act with the Democrats on the election laws.—Representative-elect Whiteaker, of Oregon, is on his way across the continent by a special train, which is travelling at twice the ordinary speed in order that he may reach Washington before the organization of the House.

Lightning has commenced to strike early. On Saturday evening, during a thunder storm, at Maple Ridge, Tioga county, a man by name of Samuel Vickers was killed along with his team by a stroke of lightning.

Charley Wolf is going to run for president judge in his district, says the Lewisburg Journal.

John Wey was shot dead, one night, by Paul Blank, while robbing a henroost near Cedarsville, a village three miles from Allentown. How true that chickens come home to roost.

Some folks are not happy unless they can get something about which to find fault with Judge Orvis. The Judge very naturally and in keeping with good judgment and common sense, sides with Curtin in the contest, and this is held up as something awful. Whether Judge Orvis has said or done any thing favorable to Gov. Curtin in the Yocum contest, we will not stop to inquire. But if he has, he possesses a perfect right to do so if he sees proper. It is a matter that will not be brought before him for trial in any event, and it would be very singular if he were deprived of the privilege that belongs to any other citizen of having an opinion in the matter and giving expression to that opinion, or lending Gov. Curtin such assistance as his legal learning so well fits him to render. If the case were one that came within Judge Orvis' jurisdiction, then these malicious quibblers might quibble if he interested himself unduly in it. But in a matter that is to be decided by congress, Judge Orvis has as good a right to express his opinion and give advice as any other man—and whatever he may have done in the case above referred to was in behalf of the democratic candidate for congress whom he believes to be fairly elected, and the party will not fault the Judge at all for it, the few quibblers excepted.

Yocum left for congress on Friday last. He stopped off at Harrisburg, thinking congress met there. The negro porter who carried his carpet bag, soon ascertained Seth's business, and informed him that congress met in Washington. Seth then took the next train for Washington.

THE RESULT OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Washington, March 17.—There was much excitement at the capitol to-night.

The caucus was called to order shortly after 7 o'clock, Hon. Hiester Clymer in the chair. A resolution was adopted that those present should support the caucus nominations.

Balloting was then proceeded with. The first ballot resulted as follows: Randall, 75; Blackburn, 57; Cox, 4; MacMahon, 3; Morrison, 2. Total, 141; necessary to a choice, 71. Mr Randall thereupon became the caucus nominee. Messrs. MacMahon and Morrison were not formally nominated.

Mr. Blackburn, when the result of the balloting was made known to him, went into the hall and with a view to making the nomination unanimous addressed the chair in a speech that was greeted with loud applause, concluding by saying: I have but this to say. The edict of this caucus is to be final and conclusive, and if there be one among the fifty seven gentlemen whose partial friendship has given me their votes, that hesitates or doubts, I now appeal to him to make the verdict of this caucus effective when to-morrow's roll is called. I move you, sir, that the nomination of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) for the speakership of the house of representatives of the Forty-sixth congress be made unanimous.

The speech was greeted with loud applause and the nomination made unanimous.

Mr. Randall being informed appeared and made a short speech thanking the caucus for its action.

The vote for clerk of the house resulted: Adams, 76; Caldwell, Alabama, 64 Messrs. Thompson and Field, the present incumbents, were nominated for sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, respectively, by acclamation.

Gen. Garfield of Ohio received the republican caucus' nomination for speaker.

The democratic caucus at Washington was harmonious, much against the wish of the rads. Randall is speaker.

The Cameron-Oliver breech of promise case is now being tried. We give the first days proceedings in to-day's Reporter.

The other day an Italian in Richmond murdered a wife whom he married only two weeks ago. What the fool meant not to wait until the honey moon was over the Reporter did not learn.

Judge Mayer has decided to grant a change of venue from Clearfied in the Turner murder case and the trial will take place in Clinton county in April. Five or six Houtzdale landlords have been returned for selling liquor on Sunday and otherwise "bending" the liquor law.

Last week's Watchman has several pieces of taffy for the Commissioners and some pepper candy for the judges. Strange to say neither of the parties will eat the stuff.

The Women's Medical College of Philadelphia on 5, conferred the degree of M. D. on twenty women graduates.

The first hanging in Colorado came off the other day. It was a success—what the fellow thinks who hung, we have not yet learned.

The New York Sun tells a story of Michael Hoffman, which is appropriate to the present times, when there are movements to cut down Legislative expenses. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1842 from Herkimer. There were then only ten employes of the House, whose salaries amounted to $4,000. Among these was a Doorkeeper and also an Assistant Doorkeeper. Early in the session a motion was made to appoint another assistant. Hoffman opposed it. It was said in reply that there were three doors to the Assembly Chamber, and three doorkeepers were therefore necessary. Thereupon Hoffman moved to amend by directing that a pound of nails be purchased, and the third door nailed up. The amendment was carried, and that was the end of attempts at that session to add names to the pay roll.

At an iron masters, meeting held in Philadelphia a few days ago, it was resolved to advance iron 5 per cent.

Mr. Gephart introduced a bill to prohibit fishing in certain streams in this county.

A bill passed 2nd reading in the house to increases the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to $300, authorizes the trial by a jury of six, empannelled by any justice of the peace, when demanded by the defendant.

Washington, March 13.—The suit of Mrs. Mary S. Oliver against the Hon. Simon Cameron, for breach of promise to marry, in which the damages are laid at $50,000, was on the calendar for trial to-day in the Circuit Court, but, there being several cases ahead of it, the case did not come to trial. Counsel for Mrs. Oliver requested the Court to set a day for trial, but the Court declined to do so, saying that the case would be taken up in its regular order.

With reference to the transmission of power by means of electricity, Professors Elihu Thompson and Edwin J. Houston of Philadelphia, say in the Chemical News that the thickness of the cable required to convey the current produced by the power of Niagara is of no particular moment. "Indeed," they say, "it is possible, should it be deemed desirable, to convey the total power of Niagara a distance of 500 miles or more, by a copper cable not exceeding one-half of an inch in thickness."

Cetewayo, the Zulu King, has been known to kill fifty women and children to feed his golden eag'es. A soldier of his with a scratch on his back must be killed as one who turned from the enemy.

WHERE TO ECONOMIZE.

Seeing that our Solons at Harrisburg are anxious to economize by cutting down other people's salaries and not touching their own, we have gone to the trouble to look through the Auditor General's report for 1878, and point out to our servants at Harrisburg, through the columns of the REPORTER, where quite a number of leaks might be stopped up without doing violence to the public service or in the least retarding the wheels of government.

The Legislative Record is a job upon which the Bergners have fattened, yet they turned out only poor work for their large pay. Last year $34,000 were paid for printing the Record. We are confident that it can be done equally as well, after excluding useless matter for $25,000, or a saving of 9 to $10,000 per year.

By an act passed in 1867 the appointment of Bank Assessors was authorized, whose duty it is to assess the value of shares of stock in banks. Previous to the passage of this act the bank officers were required to make out a sworn statement and report to the proper department at Harrisburg, which cost the state nothing. For doing this work the Bank Assessors now receive over $15,000 per year. This law should be repealed and the $15,000 so uselessly expended, be saved to the state.

The Senate paid last year for pasters and folders $6,208. This is an expensive paste-pot brigade. The pasting and folding for the senators, if let out by contract would be taken for $2,000 and be profitable at that—a saving of $1268 per year in the past slingers.

For senate janitors $2022 were paid—this can be just as well attended to with less janitors, who only stand around and smoke and chaw tobacco, for $1000—a saving of $1022.

Pay of senate firemen $1750—on this there can be a saving of $1100—there are any number of men who will agree to "fire up" the senate for $600 per session.

C. H. Bergner for printing wrappers for senators $480. There is no warrant in the law at all for this, and if there was we will agree to print all the senate wrappers for $150—a saving of $336.

In the House $20,300 were furnished members for postage. This is as outrageous as it is enormous. The House does not send off matter through the mails that would amount to $9000. The balance is kept by the members, and they send out as few documents as possible under this system in order to retain as much as possible of the postage money with which they are furnished, which is $100 per member. Right here our legislators can inaugurate a little reform that will net the state the nice sum of $14,300.

Again comes Bergner, for printing wrappers for House members $1845—no law for this, and can be done for $300 and be profitable, a saving of $1545.

P. W. Reymond, post-master for the session $1227, and Jas Robb ass. postmaster $918. This assistant is like the fifth wheel in a wagon. There are enough of honest, competent men who will take care of the postoffice for a session at $1227, and save for the state the assistant's $918.

For pay of clerks and assistant clerks for the House $13,588—a score of these generally have nothing to do and can be lopped of and the service performed for $8000—a saving of $5588.

For pay for sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, and messengers, $14,029. One half of these fellows are loafers around the house, and often not there at all, and $5000 will well pay all they do, and the state would save near $10,000. One half of them should be kicked out.

The House paste slingers get $10,000 These are only loungers around the capitol, that is when they are there at all, and if let out by contract the work would be taken at $2000 and be profitable. Here $7000 can be saved.

House janitors and firemen get $7000—can be done for $2000, by which $5000 would be saved.

The expenses for the capitol grounds are $14,899—where it goes to no one can see, or tell, only that the fellows who mansge the capital grounds are flush, while the grounds are covered with a beautiful green sod, for which the Almighty furnishes the moisture free of charge. An average expenditure of $5000 will keep these grounds in trim and repair. A saving can be had here of near $10,000.

Stationery bill for Senate and House foots up $35,000. Now the law allows members money in lieu of stationery, yet the article is furnished them besides—they take the money and the stationery too. There is no doubt that $5000 will pay for all stationery for Senate and House outside of what members use, and $10,000 if their stationery is counted in. Here is a big leak, and if stopped $20,000 at least can be saved.

The fish commissioners Hewitt, Duffy and Reeder, have a $3000 bait on their hook, and yet whenever any of the REPORTER men go a fishing the only bite he can get is on his head or from a mosquito. $3000 a year for fish commissioners, and yet it's still the old song, "Fishermen's luck, wet breeches and hungry gut."

We have not time to pursue this subject further at present. But if the reader will count up he will find that in the few items set out above there can be a saving of near $100,000—and all this is uselessly spent upon loafers, hangers on and for stealings. If every item of our state expenditures at Harrisburg were scrutinized closely another $100,000 could be added that might be saved and the same service rendered and be well paid for. What will our lawmakers do about it? If they finish up their work and go home, as they should, and not sit over time, another 50 or 100,000 can be saved. Then as they are squintingat economy, suppose they get to work in good earnest, and overhaul the whole institution from garret to cellar and drive out the rats, and they will accomplish a work for which their constituents will bless them and pronounce their $1000 well earned.

Well, we will see, when the session adjourns, whether there was enough of genuine reform to do over Sunday.

A JUST DECISION.

It is beginning to be tested in the Courts, whether an advertisement in any journal, however meagre its circulation may be, is a compliance with the law, when "publication" is required. In a neighboring State a petition was filed to set aside a sale on the ground that an advertisement in a certain daily paper was not "publication" within the meaning of the law, because the paper in which the sale had been advertised had a very limited circulation, although published with perfect regularity. The judge granted the petition. In New York Judge Barrett granted a restraining order to prevent the packing of Tammany with new members, on the ground that notice of the meeting in an obscure trade journal was not such public notice as was called for.

The Pennsylvania railroad company owns on their main line and branches—between Pittsburg and New York—932 engines. On the Philadelphia and Erie railroad 200 more.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

In another column of the Reporter we print a discussion on the bill to cut down the salary of members. Among the bills reported favorably in the senate was the following:

Supplement making the time for hunting deer, etc., from September 1 to January 1 following, preventing the chasing of deer with dogs and allowing the trailing of wounded deer with a dog chained or tied to the person of the hunter.

House bill enabling laborers to secure and collect their pay for work done in and about the stocking of saw-logs.

An act fixing the salaries of the various judges of the courts. [The chief justice of the supreme court is allowed $8,500, and the associate justices, $8,000; the common pleas judges of Philadelphia, $7,000; the Allegheny county common pleas and orphans' court judges $6,000; orphans' court judges of Philadelphia, $6,000; all the other judges, $4,500, except those of the Twelfth district who shall receive $6,000. No mileage is allowed.

House bill to extend the time for the completion of public works by corporations chartered for the construction thereof. Passed.

Under this law the time for completing the L. C. & S. C. railroad can be postponed another three years.

In the House Mr. Gephart offered a bill authorizing the courts of quarter sessions of the several counties of the commonwealth to fix the allowance of sheriffs and jailers for the boarding of prisoners.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The Boston Post has some details of a wonderful discovery in telegraphy which may revolutionize the business, especially that of the cable lines between Europe and America. The American Cable Company of New York—a new enterprise—it says, has secured in London the exclusive right to the use of a new process for sending messages by cable or otherwise. One party to the contract guarantees to send ten messages of twenty words each per minute through the conducting wire between Paris or London and New York. This is the minimum speed stated in the contract; but it is said that at the maximum speed, what could be sent in thirty minutes would be equal to the number of words contained in one number of the London Times or the New York Herald. And it is also asserted that by this process an entire number of either of the above named journals can be dispatched through the cable from New York to London or Paris, or from London to New York, and be reproduced at those points in fac simile, on a stereotype block or plate, complete and ready to be printed from in thirty minutes, and at a trifling expense. This would make an average rate of about two thousand words per minute.

A STARTLING DECISION.

Among the cases lately decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is that of Lazear vs. Porter, which enunciates a rather startling principle of law. It was a stated case to test the question of the wife of a bankrupt to her dower interest in the real estate of her husband, when the same has been sold by the assignee. It was held by the Court below that a sale of real estate by an assignee divested the dower interest of the wife, and this judgment was reversed by the higher Court.

This decision of the Supreme Court is the most startling and far reaching in its effects that body has rendered for many a year. Since the bankrupt law has been in operation there have been millions of dollars' worth of real estate disposed of under it. It has all been sold under the supposition that the wives of the bankrupts had no claim on it. But according to this decision every living wife of a bankrupt whose estate was thus sold, can claim and recover her third of the property from the present owner. In other words, the title to the property thus innocently bought by creditors of outside parties is vitiated in their hands to the extent of one-third. And they may often be worse than that. For the property in some cases has depreciated greatly in the hands of the present owners, who nevertheless may be required to pay back the value of the third, as it was at the time of the purchase. The amount of suffering this will cause will make most people regret that if this be the law it was not discovered earlier, so that while doing justice to bankrupt wives, it should not operate to do equal if not greater injustice to people who never went into bankruptcy.—Ex.

OLIVER VS CAMERON

The case of Mary S. Oliver vs. Hon. Simon Cameron for $50,000 for breach of promise of marrying was called up in the circuit court (Chief Justice Carter presiding) on 17. The attorneys having causes upon the calender preceding it giving way. The papers prepared by both sides in the case were read. A jury was empanelled and Mr. Darnell opened for the plaintiff, giving a brief statement of the case. The defence stated that they had no opening to make. Mrs. Oliver was then called to the stand and produced three letters, which were submitted. One was the letter to Secretary Bristow recommending her for appointment to a position in his department. The second stated that she should be conducted to a better place than where she was, where relatives would look after and protect her, and closing with the sentence, "You will be my wife." The third read as follows:

"MY DEAR MRS. OLIVER: I send you a letter to Mr. Buston in accordance with your request. I would be glad to hear that you agree with me to be mine. I hope so. So you had better see that this letter reaches the secretary's own hands."

Witness resuming said that she had urged Mr. Cameron frequently to comply with his request. He said that a relative of his, Miss Davis, at No, 136 C street, Washington, objected, and he could not. She went to see Miss Davis and try and remove the objection, and when she came back Mr. Cameron sent for her to come to the committee room on foreign relations. He said, "You went to see that woman (Miss Davis). She is no relative of mine, but when I was secretary of war she had control of my papers involving a considerable amount of money and I have to be careful of my treatment of her." She first saw Mr. Cameron once in 1874, the year she became acquainted with him. When she left here she went back on her way to New Orleans. In 1875 she met him in that city. He had written to her that he was coming with a party on a senatorial tour to Vera Cruz. She met him at the St. Charles hotel, and he introduced her to his son-in law, Wayne MacVeagh. He then told her she must leave those persons she was with and come to this city and be his wife. The prospect was so much better than she had expected that she accepted and he gave her the money to come with. She had repeated interviews from that time. Mr. Cameron did not come to the house where she lived, as he said that the people there did not like it. She saw him quite often in the city. He would come from Harrisburg about once in every two weeks, until congress met, and then she would see him at the committee rooms. The letter he gave her to Secretary Bristow got her into the treasury department, were she remained from October, 1875, to August, 1876; then she was a short time in the interior department. There was no correspondence between them while Mr. Cameron was attending at the senate. He requested that all of his letters should be returned and he wrote on one side of a page and she would send the letter back with the answer upon the other side. She is now out of employment and very poor. She had tried to obtain employment but failed. A little time before congress adjourned in 1876 the contract—

Gen. Butler—If this is to show that the contract was broken, we admit it. We never promised to marry the woman, never intended to marry her, and never will.

Witness, resuming—Mr. Cameron did not always treat her the same during the engagement. In the beginning he was very kind and thoughtful, but after he found her insisting upon a fulfillment of the contract he was very unpleasant and harsh in his treatment. There were improper privileges taken with her by Mr. Cameron during the existence of the engagement.

Gen Butler—Stop, we are not sued for that. You can put that in a separate specific bill.

Mr. Darnell argued that they had the right to introduce evidence now that there was seduction under the promise of marriage which went toward aggravating the cause for damages.

Judge Carter—Do you propose to prove that charge in this case?

Mr. Darnell—Yes sir.

Gen. Butler—Oh, well, let it all come in if that is what you are after.

Judge Carrtter—The question is one of pleading merely. The charge of seduction is not set out in the declaration.

A lengthy argument was made by the plaintiff's counsel as to their right to produce the testimony. The other side desiring to be heard, the court adjourned until to-morrow, with Mrs. Oliver still upon the stand, not having finished her testimony in chief.

LEGISLATIVE SALARY.

A bill to reduce the salary of our legislators was up in the House, on Wednesday, 12. This bill provides that the members of the legislature, senate and house shall receive $800 salary for every session of 100 days and $8 per day for each day over 100 days (when not exceeding 50 days). This includes adjournment and special sessions at the same rate per diem.

Mr. Early moved to strike out $8 and insert $5 per day, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Flinn then offered an amendment providing that each member shall receive $1,200 per session, no matter what the length of said session may be, and that each member shall receive no postage, stationery or mileage, as now provided for by law.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of the amendment stating that it would diminish the stealings on the hill.

Mr. Sherwood, of Northumberland, defended the original bill as highly proper, and intimated that the newspapers would be heard against those opposing it.

Speaker Long (Mr. Sherwood, of York, in the chair) said he was here to do right, to vote right and do the best he knew how for the state, and he would do so without the fear of man or newspapers. He was sure the malority of the members could earn more than their salaries at home in the pursuit of their various callings. He was here at a sacrifice to himself and family. He did not expect to return to either house and could, therefore, not be charged with acting from purely personal motives. He did not intend to be frightened into voting for any measure simply because the papers might not like his action. He was in favor of a fair compensation for good labor and service.

Mr. Myers said he didn't care what the newspapers said about him and that he didn't care whether his people sent him back or not. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Fenton favored the amendment, and in reply to Mr. Davis' reference to stealings, said the republican party was responsible for any that have taken place the last eighteen years.

Mr. Landis (Lancaster), indignantly defended the republican party from the reproaches cast upon it.

Mr Mapes thought that by indiscriminate reduction the house would soon be filled with "roosters" instead of good men. He was afraid of no public opinion as expressed by the newspapers so long as his action was honest.

Mr Early was opposed to the $1,200 amendment, but he never was in favor of reducing salaries to starvation prices. He was, however, opposed to an increase in the salaries paid, which he thought the amendment did.

Mr. Davis (Philadelphia) said that $1,200 was a saving instead of an increase. Last year the salaries, mileage, stationery and postage amounted to nearly $1,600 per member. Now the amendment proposed to pay the members $1,200, which would include the extra time and all other expenses now paid in addition to the salary of $1,000. He was very complimentary of the newspapers and said he hoped they would have nothing bad to say of him.

Mr. Brooks supported the bill and opposed the amendment.

Mr. Barrett said the references to the press were irrelevant to the question at issue. He favored the amendment.

Mr. Faunce was opposed to the bill and even to the amendment. He was in favor of paying the members $1,500 per session, and lopping off all extras in the shape of postage, mileage, etc. He was in favor of paying reasonable salaries for good work, and to good men. The state should pay its officers enough to keep them honest.

Mr. Crawford was in favor of $1,000 per session and $10 per day for the extra fifty days. He had not heard of any person who paid back any of the extra compensation he received last year. He had not done it nor would not do it this year. He desired to obtain all he could honestly and he would like to see a man who did not.

Mr Schrock thought the house would not suffer nor would the interests of the state suffer were the laws made by men who received no compensation at all.

Mr. Weist was in favor of considerate reduction.

Mr. Frazer then moved to postpone the bill for the present, which was not agreed to.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

The April number of this highly popular periodical is promptly on our table, and fully maintains its well deserved reputation as one of the best, in every respect published, and worthy of a place in every American household. As this may be regarded as the Easter number, the leader is a deeply interesting Easter story, entitled 'Winona,' by Mary G. Hollister Missionary at Aintab Turkey. This is followed by a very instructive paper on 'Some Easter Customs,' by Mr. Godfrey A. Hudson. Mrs. Heman's beautiful poem is reproduced—Easter Day in a Mountain Churchyard.' Among the stories is one of thrilling character, 'On the Edge of a Glacier.' 'David Fleming's Forgiveness' continues to grow in interest. Thomas Middleton has an admirable story, 'Dr. Ellerton's Own Case.' We have not space, however, to enumerate even the most attractive features of the contents of this richly freighted publication, filling 128 quarto pages, and embracing every style of literature; the reader cannot fail to be interested, entertained and edified. The illustrations are profuse, and of great artistic merit, adding not a little to the interest and popularity of the SUNDAY MAGAZINE which is certainly a marvel of cheapness, the subscription being only $3 per annum, postpaid; a single copy 25 cents. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

The *Daily News'* dispatch from Pesth says: "That two out of the three dams protecting the town of Szegedin from the overflow of the Theiss river have already burst. Five thousand men are working on the remaining one. If this one bursts 70,000 people will be rendered homeless. Many villages have already been swept away."

Szegedin is located in a marsh on both banks of the Theiss river.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

The Mahoning Powder Works Destroyed and Three Men Killed.

Danville, Pa., March 13.—A terrible explosion occurred this afternoon at the Mahoning powder works of P. M. Gallagher & Co., near this place, completely destroying the building and instantly killing Willis Lloyd, one of the proprietors, John J. Evans and John C. Mowrer, their mangled remains being scattered in every direction. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

AN ATTEMPT TO ARREST WHICH RESULTS IN THREE PERSONS BEING KILLED.

St. Louis, March 11.—H. Vickery, sheriff of Douglass county, in this state, went last Saturday, with a posse, to the house of Shelt Alsope to arrest him. Alsope resisted the process, and fired a number of shots at the sheriff's party, one of which killed the sheriff. Alsope and his little girl, five years old, were then killed by the sheriff's posse and two other persons wounded. The child's death, of course, was not designed.

Aluminum is the lightest metal in use. It is only one-fourth as heavy as silver, and its superior lightness makes it especially useful where lightness combined with inflexibility, as in the beams of very delicate balances, is desired. It is also a convenient metal for very small weights, such as the tenth or one hundredth part of a grain. But one of its chief advantages for economic use is its unalterability. It is never affected by the oxygen of the atmosphere, even at the highest temperature, nor is it changed at all by sulphur and its various compounds, which act so readily upon silver. But aluminum is not easily obtained; and until it can be it will not, of course come into general use, in spite of its excellent qualities.

The Pall Mall Gazette says a private letter from a high Indian official states that the people of Cashmere are dying of famine like flies, and that at the present rate of mortality the province will be nearly depopulated by the end of the year.

—Report of the Stationing Committee of the Central Penn'a Conference, of the Evangelical Association, convened at Lewisburg, Pa., March 10 1879:—

YORK DIST.—M J Carothers, P. E.
Baltimore Mission—S Hergst.
" Circuit—T M Morris and Ed Crumbling.
Shrewsbury—P S Orwig.
Jarrettsville—L Dice.
Glen Rock—P W Group.
Loganville—H N Greninger.
York Circuit—S Yeatick and C W Flankbinder, under P E.
York Mission—S Aurand.
Prospect—H A Stoke and J Stambach.
Lewisberry—S E Davis.
Dillsburg—G H Schlek.
Bendersville—P J Jarrett.
Cumberland—Edwin Swengle and C F Gephart, under P E.
Carlisle—A H Irvine.
P W Raidabaugh, member of Loganville Qr. Conf.
JUNIATA DIST—E Kohr, P E.
Big Spring—S J Shortlis.
Leesburg—H W Gross.
Hagerstown—B F Anthony.
Marysville—George Jeseph.
New Port & Patterson—G E Zehner.
Perry—J M Longsdorf.
Liverpool—S W Seibert.
McClure—Noah Young and E P Leonard, under P E.
Middleburg—S Smith and E James, under P E.
Union—I M Pines.
Mifflinburg—P C Weidemeyer.
Port Treverton—J G M Swengle.
Centre—C F Deininger and W H Hartman, under P E.
Brush Valley—W H Stover.
Juniata—B F Keller.
R C Bowersox, member of Middleburg Qr. Conf.
Prof. J W Bentz, member of Union Qr. Conf.
B F Hall, member of Marysville Qr. Conf.
John Kreamer, member of Centre Qr. Conf.
LEWISBURG DIST.—W E Detwiler, P E.
Lewisburg—W M Croman.
Buffalo—I Hernberger.
White Deer—G W Carrin and D W Bixler, under P E.
Danville—G Hanter.
Bloomsburg—L K Harris.
Columbia—W W Rhoads.
Berwick—J M Ettinger.
Luzerne—J M Price.
Catawissa—J H Hertz.
Wyoming—G L Burson.
Lenoxville—J A. Hollenbach.
Susquehanna—H H Douty, under P E.
Dushore—W N Wallace.
Hughsville—J F Shultz.
New Columbus—W H Lilly.
Milton—S P Remer.
Kingston—To be supplied.
S T Buck, member of Milton Qr. Conf.
L Mathias, member of Milton Qr. Conf.
R W Runyon, member of White Deer Qr. Conf.
WILLIAMSPORT DIST—A L Reeser, P E.
Lock Haven—J J Lohr.
Jersey Shore—H W Buck and F S Wought, under P E.
Nittany Valley—Reuben Young and H M Evans, under P E.
Sugar Valley—D P Kline.
Lycoming—A Krause.
Williamsport Circuit—Jas Young.
" Station—D W Miller.
" Mission—J A Irvine.
Milesburg—J M King.
East Liberty—A Stapleton.
Liberty—M Sloat.
Canton—J M Brader.
Centre Hall—Jacob Boas.
Newberry—J C Reeser.
Dansville—J H Peters.
Seneca—U F Swengle.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indigestion to exertion, loss of memery, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, 'hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifies the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Ask your druggist and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, a Worm Syrup in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

Mar 20 4t

In Indiana farmers are hiring hands or the year at from $12 to $18 a month.

GRAND OPENING

—OF THE—

BEE-HIVE

ONE PRICE

EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE

IN ROOM LATELY OCCUPIED BY BUNNELL & AIKENS. I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

DRY GOODS, in all latest Spring Styles.
BLACK GOODS AND SILKS.
SHAWLS, THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

CARPETS—BEST GOODS, ALL CHOICE PATTERNS, CURTIN LACE AND CLOTH, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDERWEAR, RIBBONS, TIES, CORSETS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &C., &C,

WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.

J. H. BAULAND,
BELLEFONTE.

20 mar 3m

It frequently happens that a cup or bowl of hot water is set down on varnished furniture, and leaves an unsightly spot on the polished surface. This can be easily removed by wetting a bit of soft flannel in alcohol, and rubbing over the place briskly. When the marks are all effaced take another cloth, with a drop or two of boiled linseed oil, and rub over it lightly, and the sharpest eyes can never see a vestige of the stain. In case a black stain gets upon furniture, a few drops of spirits of ammonia rubbed on will take it all off; then rub with oil.

The grand sum total of the claims of Archbishop Purcell's 3,486 creditors, as ascertained by the trustees, is $3,672,871-57. The property turned over to the assignee is estimated at only $225,000.

—Subscribe for the Reporter.

.....Special Notices.....

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup, A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated; is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and wholesale only by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 326, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, including 3c stamp, Box Vandell & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES OF all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing Remedy. For information, address

DR. J. ZABEL & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y.

WM. WOLF.

New Goods

—o—

LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

Bank Building.

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,
ETC., ETC.,

Muslin & Calico are at bottom prices.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

HATS and CAPS.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

NEW GOODS!!!

WM. WOLF.

WILLIAM WOLF, CENTRE HALL, PA.

J. D. MURRAY

[Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.]

Dealer in Pure Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Articles, Dye Stuffs, an Druggist's Sundries, Ful stock of Confectioneries.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS For Medicinal Purposes.

THE BEST BRANDS

CIGARS AND

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd, Mar. 20, '79.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Doe 1 jan 79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 688, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
F. A. FOREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD PENN LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. P. HEILACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86, P. of H. meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

—Chas. Royer and family, of Georges valley, left for Kansas this week.

—Dinges is still selling groceries and notions very low. Call at once.

—Thanks to Rev Stover for an early copy of Ev conference appointments.

—Mr. Ruhl, of Snowshoe, will occupy the Potter's Mills hotel after April 1.

—Geo. C. Breon's sale, Spring Mills, Mar. 28. M. L. Leitzell's, sale, Potter's bank, Mar. 29.

—Examine Dinges' stock of tobacco and cigars, the most complete assortment in Centre Hall.

—Mr. Heisler has commenced putting up sheds for his new marble yard, on Durst's lot, opposite the hotel.

—Ah, they have come on, just what you want and need—those new nice, fresh and pure groceries of Sechler & Co. Go and help yourselves in time, and don't lose a chance to get something good.

—The time is here when you must hang up your sleighs to dry, and get a new spring wagon, or buggy or carriage. Whatever you want in the line of vehicles, Jno. T. Lee, at his Centre Hall shops, will put up any style and warrant the material and work, and low as the lowest.

—Sucker fishing is all the go along our streams. Those who do not succeed in getting suckers out of the creek, most always manage to get suckers out of a bottle.

—Subscribers to the REPORTER who change their post office address, should notify us, so that their paper can be mailed accordingly.

—"A positive benefit to young children and infants" is the popular verdict for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

—Our people woke up last Monday morning to find about 2 inches of snow on the ground, which caused an abundance of slush by noon.

—By addressing or calling at the Howe Sewing Machine office, Milesburg, Pa., you can have your Howe machine put in good running order, free of charge.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Centre Hall, will hold a public meeting in the M. E. Church, on Sabbath, March 23, at 3 o'clock. Subject: "Does it pay to be a Christian." A general invitation is given to everybody to come and take part in the exercises, to consist in praying, singing, speaking and hearing.

—We are informed by Mr. Cyrus Stover, that the smith-shop of Jno. C. Stover, in Haines, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning about 3 o'clock, with all its contents, including cornplanter, harrows, and all tools The fire is supposed to have been caused by a piece of hot iron which found its way into some rubbish, while at work the evening previous.

—There is more sugar, coffee, tea, dried and canned fruits, and other groceries, sold by Sechler & Co., than by any other establishment within 100 miles. The reason is plain—you get none but reliable goods—fresh, pure, wholesome, and at living prices.

—LITERARY REVOLUTION.—The era of cheap and good books has certainly come. The ACME edition of *Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature*, eight handy and beautiful volumes, nearly 3,500 pages, elegantly bound in cloth, for $2.50, is what the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE 55 Beekman Street, N. Y., offer to subscribers who buy this month. Specimen volume, complete in itself, postpaid, for 43 cents. Nearly 50,000 volumes sold in the past three months. Specimen pages and terms to clubs sent free.

—The rumor seems well founded that a number of prominent citizens of Baltimore have resolved to erect a monument to the memory of the late Dr. J. W. Bull, discoverer of that wounderful remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

—Mr. Em. Leitzel, writes us from Dodge county, Nebraska, that they had a beautiful winter, no snow, dry ground since last harvest, and no storm this winter. Farmers are busy sewing wheat, (Mar. 9.) Wheat 80, corn 20, oats 20, barley 40, potatoes 35, good horses $100, cows $25 to $35, hogs, live, 3½ per 100, good pine boards $18 per 1000. Mr. Leitzel pronounces Dodge the banner county in that state.

—Just now the great sensation at Bellefonte is the new Beehive dry-goods store of Mr. Bauland, which has just been opened, and promises to be *the* store of the county. The stock of dry goods excels any thing ever known in Bellefonte—comprising the best goods and none but the latest styles. There is already a rush for the Beehive, the bargains offered are said to be the best in Bellefonte. Pop in and see the Beehive store.

—We would call it the asylum style. What could possess any woman to comb her hair straight down over her forehead and cut it square off above her eyebrows, has been a mystery to every man of good sense who dislikes to look upon a lunatic Yet there are many girls just simpl enough—downright fools—to wear their hair in this way and then think it's a big thing to have their hair "banged."

—The three funniest songs now published are entitled: "I'll tell your mother," price 30 cents. "The Housekeeper's Complaint." price 30 cents. "The Wonderful Musician," price 30 cents. The three to any address for 50 cents. W. L Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, O.

—The dog poisoner seems to have reached Bellefonte, and the canines philosophically kick the bucket after partaking of the tidbits which he drops for their especial benefit. This will be good news for sheep, rams and lambs.

> Pizener, spare the dog,
> Spare him te annoy the hog—
> So cozy is his muddy wallow;
> Much better with one bold swallow,
> Gulp the poiten down yourself.

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—Green's Compound Syrup of Tar and Honey, a sure cure for coughs, colds, croup and early stages of consumption. Try it.

—If you want the best fitting and cheapest shirt in the State, or any other clothing, go to the Eagle Clothing hall, there's the place where you get it.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—All the standard patent medicines, pure and fresh at Frank Green's, also all drugs, fancy and toilet articles. In the Bush house block—most complete drug house in the central part of the state.

—Best and cheapest Clothing always at King Clothier & Furnish's.

—What would the quiet people of Aaronsburg say, to wake one morning and find themselves gobbled up by the heirs of Aaron Levy? We are informed that heirs of Levy are now searching the records to find what would give them a claim, in Levy's will, we believe, to the land on which the town of Aaronsburg now stands. Levy was a Hebrew and the founder of the place, and at one time the owner of a large body of land in that vicinity. Search was lately made among the records at Bellefonte, but Levy had his day before Centre county was born, and the parties have now gone back to the records of Northumberland county, of which Centre was a part and will make search at Sunbury for their benanza. It is our opinion that the heirs of Aaron Levy are pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, as they will find after getting through with their search, that the present holders of the land upon which Aaronsburg is built, hold it by good title, with the exception of some half dozen lots upon which no title is held, but are held by a possession right of at least 50 or 60 years,—undisputed possession and taxes paid. There is scarce need of alarm on the part of our good neighbors of Aaronsburg, on this account—whenever the Levy's come, they will find it out.

—Spring is here and you will need spring Clothing. Newman at the Eagle Clothing Hall, has just got on a supply which he offers at astonishingly low prices. Go to the King Clothier before you buy elsewhere, or you will be sure to miss it Newman's is headquarters for the best and cheapest and largest assortment.

—Alfred Mingle, for the last 5 years clerk in Wolf's store, this place, on Monday last took a similar position in Bauland's new store, at Bellefonte. Cap always was obliging, and Mr Bauland is fortunate in securing his services. A son of Daniel Weidensaul will take Mr. Mingle's place at Wolf's.

—The new Howe Sewing Machine—a perfect novelty, call at this office and see it. Works like a charm. A. C. Moore, Agt, office Milesburg Pa.

—Step right in to Sechler's, see all they got, buy a bill of their tip-top groceries,—you will never regret it; if you want a good, fresh, wholesome article, at Sechlers is the place above all others to get it. Try it once at least.

—Very nice sugar and syrups, for sale at the following prices: Sugar, at 8, 9, and 10 cts; syrups, at 60 and 80 cts. per gal., at C. Dinges' store, Centre Hall.

—The Bush house is by all admitted to be one of the best hotels in this part of the state.

—C. C. Conser, tailor, leaves our town and moves to Renova next week.

—Subscribers 2 years and over in arrears will favor us greatly by paying up.

—Read the Beehive store adv.

—Who had the last sleigh ride?

SPRING MILLS.

Duncan & Son have got on 100 tons of plaster. Now farmers, if you want to patronize home industry, pitch in.

Mr. George Woods, living up Sinking creek, about one mile from this place, had seven hams and one shoulder stolen from his smoke house last week. The thieves sprung the boards off at the back of the house.

Wheat is quoted at 95c in your paper and it has been selling for from 98 to $1 for the last two weeks. Mr. J. D. Long, for over a week has it on his pointer at the bridge, "$1 00 for wheat."

Krumrine & Co., are doing quite a business in grain and coal; also I. J. Grenoble, in grain, coal and cook stoves.

For the Reporter.

Our elucidate friend, J. W., rather surprised us last week by having an article in the *Watchman* about the upper crusts of Penn Hall, as he calls them. His signature to the article tells at once what he is, and which is a very appropriate name indeed. And we must acknowledge that D, D. and J C are tip top chaps and also have rigs of their own. J. W's. rig belongs to him as far as the use of it is concerned, but the true owner is Uncle D. He is displeased because he was not asked to go along with the party. We advise the young gent to conduct himself in such a way, that decent people need not be ashamed of his company.

UPPER CRUST.

Chas. Herbeck, residing ten miles west of Lincoln, Illinois, who has been separated from his wife for the past ten days owing to a domestic quarrel, called where his wife was engaged in ironing and shot her through the body. When the neighbors attempted to arrest him he placed his pistol to his own head and fired, falling dead. The wife is lying in a critical condition.

LIST OF JURORS.

Grand Jurors—4 Monday April.

Boggs—J S Preudfoot.
Taylor—J T Fowler.
Spring—Jas Eckenroth.
Snowshoe—J A Wolf.
Ferguson—D H Young.
Union—H Hartseck, W G Irvin.
Potter—J B Lee, J A Keller
Miles—N Kerman, Joel Morris, J C Burket, M J Hall.
Gregg—P Shook.
College—Geo Musser, J Bottorf, Wm Everhart, G Sbell.
Liberty—J W Tener.
Penn—W S Smith
Worth—G R Williams.
Philipsburg—M Rowland, E A Davis.
Bellefonte—H Walkey.

Traverse—4 Monday April.

Bellefonte—J M'Clure, W P Humes, J W Cook, R M'Farlane, J M'Clellan, I Miller, J Mudlan
Boggs—W E Fisler, J T Lucas, W H Campbell, J Zimmerman, W Butler.
Penn—F Bowersox, A A Frank, S G Gutelius, H H Welser, J Sankey, J C Smith.
Rush—C Long, J Gile.
Gregg—J A M'Clintic, Wm Heckman.
Union—Jacob Hoover, jr.
Milesburg—W C Wilky.
Miles—Jas Corman, J P Frank, L Grim.
Spring—J Barnhart, A J Bell.
Huston—M H Stewart, J S Thompson, J F Williams.
Philipsburg—A Jones, E C Bender.
Patton—J H Bradle.
Liberty—W Sisinger.
Benner—Jno Swartz
Potter—J Dinges, L W Kimport.
Harris—S Baily
Walker—W P Harris, C Rodgers, S Goodhart.
Ferguson—J B Gohsen.
Marion—C F Yearick.
College—Jos Baker, Wm Grove.
Howard twp—J B Lesthers.

Jurors—May 5.

Worth—J Woodring, H Dennings.
Union—Wm Idding, G P Hall
Bellefonte—T Gordon, D Z Kline, J Summerville, J H Lingle, W T Twitmire.
Wm Darstine,
Haines—F Dutweiler, R B Hesterman.
Howard bor—W H Neff, A J Gardner.
Boggs—M Evans, G Fleck, J K Holter
Miles—John Wolf, Henry Corman, J R Burd.
Rush—J Collins, D Holt.
Ferguson—W E M'Williams, J Johnson, R Gardner.
Halfmoon—J F Downing, S Ellenberger.
Penn—And Harter.
Gregg—H Krumrine, W B Bitner.
Potter—D F Luse, M J Decker, A McCoy
Walker—Jac Gobble.
Snowshoe—Jas Gates.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Millheim Turnpike-road Company, the object of which is to construct a turnpike road from Millheim to the L. C. & S. C. railroad, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of Assembly and its supplements.
13mr9t J. B. LINN, *Solicitor.*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made for a charter, for Turnpike road leading from Mil heim, to the L. C. & S. C. railroad.
20 mar 4t

A FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

The Town of Szegedin, Hungary, Inundated.

London, March 12.—The *Times'* correspondent at Pesth, says: "For well nigh a week Szegedin, the second commercial town in Hungary, has been in imminent dangor of inundation from the river Theiss, which flows through the town. Several large dykes protecting the back of the town have been burst and the safety of the town now depends on the embankment of the Alford railway, to strengthen which all efforts are concentrated.

London, March 12.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Szegedin this (Wednesday) morning, at 8 o'clock, says: "After a fearful night of anxiety all efforts are useless. The water broke through with immense force at 3 o'clock, carrying away part of the railway station embankment and rolling stock Within three hours the town was many feet deep in water. Terrible suffering is commencing. Shrieks and cries from thousands are heard. Houses are crashing by the score, and in many cases carrying their inmates with them. God knows what we shall do tonight. There is no gas, the works being fifteen feet in water. I fear we shall run short of food. One boat was just going to save a large houseful of people when a large crash carried with it the whole living freight. The scene is simply heartrending. Over 80 000 people are out of house and home. Hundreds are drowning and the water is still rising rapidly."

Szegedin, March 12.—The synagogue has fallen in, burying a number of people who had sought refuge in it.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE STARVING.

A correspondent at Szegedin telegraphs on Thursday that thousands of people were starving. The correspondent passed in one relief boat 400 persons who had taken refuge in a church. The boat was unable to afford them any help. There were hardly any serviceable boats available. In a school house 1,500 people had taken refuge, and were without food. Large numbers of boats, which were proceeding to aid the submerged city, had been stopped by the storm which had cut off communication by river.

Pesth, March 14.—The Government Commissioner at Szegedin reports he was rowed through the submerged streets and found three-quarters of the town in ruins. He thinks if the water remains a few days longer scarcely 200 houses will be left standing. The Burgemaster estimates that several thousand persons were drowned.

THE HUNGARIAN DISASTER

Pesth, March 13.—The misery in Szegedin is increasing. Rescuing boats continually strike ruins so that, in many cases, the rescue of sufferers is impossible. One boat capsized, by which seven woman were drowned. A violent storm is raging. The flood is continually rising and is now two feet above the level of the Theiss. The unsubmerged area has been reduced to 600 square metres, which continually decreases. At the first irruption of the water thirty five soldiers were drowned. The State Railway carried, gratuitously, 10, 000 fugitives yesterday.

London, March 14.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Szegedin says that the Government authorities report that 300 persons have been drowned.

Of the 9,700 houses composing the Hungarian city of Szegedin, which has just been inundated by the River Theiss only 261 remain. It is believed that 2,000 people, 16,000 horses and 90,000 sheep have perished. The flood is now slowly subsiding, but the cold is causing intense suffering among the thousands camped about the site of the town.

BLOWN TO PIECES WITH NITROGLYCERINE.

Red Rock, Pa., March 10.—At about 5 o'clock this afternoon an unknown man evidently intoxicated, staggered through the streets, carrying on his shoulders a bag containing eight quart cans of nitroglycerine. Fifteen minutes later the town was shaken and the inhabitants terribly frightened by a most terrific explosion. Investigation revealed the fact that the man had slipped down, causing the explosion, which scattered fragments of his body in every direction. All that could be found of him would not fill a collar box.

St. Louis, March 12.—Information has reached here that a violent wind storm, amounting almost to a tornado passed over the southern part of Macoupin county, Illinois, yesterday, destroying houses and barns and other property. Edward McDonald, living near the southern line of the county, and his little grandchild were killed and several other members of his family severely wounded. One or two other deaths are reported.

The revolutionary party in Hayti still threatens the overthrow of the present administration of Caval. The whole northern portion of the republic may be said to be already in arms. The president thinks, however, that with the forces at his command in the south, he will be able to save his government.

It is stated that while the recent massacres in Burmeh, at the instance of the king only amounted to forty, the killing was attended by every possible atrocity. The victims were beaten and kicked. The women were shamefully abused. The royal princes were reserved to the last, and made to witness the torture and death of their families. The bodies of all the victims were thrown into old wells.

St. Petersburg, March 6.—A telegram from Tashkind states that after the death of Shere Ali at Mazarisherf a bloody conflict broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and the partisans of Yakoob Khan were victorious. It was reported that Yakoob Khan and two other pretenders had taken refuge at Herol.

Capetown, Feb. 18.—Col. Pearson was attacked at Ekowe by a large force of Zulus. The latter were defeated with enormous loss and pursued to Entamedi, one of the Zulu military kraals. Col. Wood reports that he has captured a large number of cattle.

The hoodlums of California have determined to ruin the Chinese laundries by continuing their practice of not wearing clean shirts and by inducing other people to do the same.

The Portuguese explorer, Pinto, has arrived at Pretoria, South Africa, with eight followers, all that remained of the four hundred with whom he set out on his expedition.

The citizens of Maine will soon have an opportunity to vote on a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

The February accounts of Auburn pris on show a surplus of $1,183 62 over ex penditures. The average number of convicts was 1,139.

MECHANICS LIENS Mechanic's liens give rise to a good deal of litigation and the fact that a large number of suits reach the Supreme Court is pretty good evidence that the law is liable to be misunderstood even by the Judges of the lower Courts. Many of the cases taken up on appeal turn on the question whether or not the lien was filed in time—within six months from the time the work was done—and in building operations it is sometimes a difficult thing to determine this. The work having been accepted as completed under the contract, some extra work was done and the lien filed within six months thereafter, but a year or more after the original job was done. The Supreme Court decides that in this case, it was a question of fact to be determined by the jury whether or not the extra work was done under the contract, and as a substitute for other work provided fortherein. A great deal of litigation and loss (which always go together) could be saved if mechanics who have liens to file would act promptly, and keep clearly in mind the fact that there is a prescribed and quite necessary limit to the time for filing them.

Heated milk, not boiled, drank every four hours in liberal quantity, is pronounced by eminent authority, as frequently an excelent remedy for the most violent diarrhœa, stomach ache, incipient cholery, and dysentery.

Sulphur for diphtheria: Mr. John S. Wiles, a surgeon of Thorncombe, Dorset, writes to the London Times that after two cases of malignant diphtheria out of some nine or ten he had been called to attend had proved fatal, the mother of a sick child showed him an extract from an American paper concerning a practitioner who used sulphur to cure the disease. Accordingly he used milk of sulphur for infants and flowers of sulphur tor old der children and adults, brought to creamy consistence with glycerine; dose—a teaspoonful or more, according to age, three or four times a day, swallowed slowly, and application of the same to the nostrils with a sponge. Results: he did not lose a case there or elsewhere, and he succeeded in saving life when the affection had almost blocked the throat.

MARRIED.

At the Reformed parsonage at Aaronsburg, by Rev J G Shoemaker, Mr. Samuel M Long to Miss Ellen Korman, both of Spring Mills.

DIED.

Near Tusseyville, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Barbara Kline, aged 70 years, 1 month and 18 days.

On 12th inst., at Centre Hall, Miss Jane Lingle, aged near 70 years.

On 13, Mrs. Eliza, wife of Geo. C. Breon, of Logansville, and a daughter of Lot Evans, dec'd., of Spring Mills; her age was 35 years, 6 months and 6 days.

At Penn Hall, Mar. 9, Mrs. Catharine Smarr, aged 80 years, 3 months and 16 days.

At Spring Mills, Mar. 9, Mrs. Margaret C. Grenoble, wife of I. J. Grenoble, aged 33 years, 7 months and 8 days.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 17.—Wheat, Pennsylvania red at $1 12. Pennsylvania amber at $1 13@1 No 2 western red, elevator at $1 12 Rye is firm at 57@60c for western and Pennsylvania. Corn at 42@42½c.

CHICAGO

Chicago, March 17.—Wheat—No 2 Chicago spring, cash, regular, 89c for cash and March, 90c for April; 94@94½c for May; No 3 do, 85c; rejected, 69½c. Corn, regular 31½c for cash. Oats—21½c for cash and April; 25¾c for May. Rye firmer, 40@40½c. Barley steady and unchanged.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, March 17.—Cattle selling slowly, receipts 1,800 head; good 6½, medium 5@6c, common 4@5c.

Sheep dull; receipts 8,000 head: good 5@5½c, medium 4½@5c, common 4c.

Hogs dull; extra Chicago, 6½@7c, fair 6½c, common 6c.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 95.
Rye, 45c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 45c
Oats, 22c
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3 00 to $3 75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground, per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 12c.
Tallow, 6c.
Ham, 8c
Shoulders, 4c
Clean Sides, 4½c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs, per doz., 10c.
Tub washed wool 35c.
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

Coal.	Retail.	By Car. Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$5 00	$4 65
Chestnut	$4 25	$3 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 55

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mary Emrick, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to decedent, to come forward and make settlement, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN EMRICK,
20 mar 6t Executor.

INQUEST NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Jonas From deceased, late of Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a.

To William From, sr., John From, sr., Rebecca Bair, Samuel Bair, Mary From, Elizabeth Solt, Jacob Solt, Wm. From, jr., Jonas From, John From, jr., Wilson From, Jacob From, Sarah From, Adam From, Ellen From (minor), and to John Shannon, guardian *ad litem* of Ellen From The heirs and legal representatives of Jonas From, deceased:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an Inquest will be held at the late residence of Jonas From, deceased, in the township of Potter, and county of Centre, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1879 at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN SPANGLER,
Bellefonte, Penn'a. } Sheriff.
Mar 14, 1879. } 20 mar 4t

BLACKSMITH WANTED.

A good blacksmith can learn of a first class situation by addressing the undersigned, at Centre Hall.
6 mar tf. JNO. T. LEE.

SMITH SHOP FOR RENT The undersigned has a dwelling house and smith shop for rent. A good Black smith with a small family can learn of a good location for business, by calling on
WM. COLYER,
27 feb 3m Potter twp.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of Centre county from January 1st, 1878, to January 1st, 1879.
D. A. MUSSER, Treas. of Centre Co.

Jan 6, 1879 DR
To amt outstanding taxes Jan 1 1878 ..... $ 51,709 50
To taxes assessed for 1878 ..... 42,075 85
To cash received of County Commissioners 17,931 58
To amt rec'd for Redemption U S Lands 489 41
To amt rec'd for taxes on U S Lands 3,555 64
To amt rec'd for U S Lands sold 213 38
To County Order for bal due Jan 1, 1878 ..... 1,199 08
Balance 824 27
Total ..... $ 117,979 71

Jan 6, 1879 CR
By bal. at settlement Jan 1, 1878 ..... $ 1,199 08
By County warrants paid 51,750 94
By outstanding taxes Jan 1 '79 ..... 60,152 22
By exonerations to collectors 724 27
By commissions 1,200 85
By salary 2,000 00
By stationery 10 00
By amt transferred to Attorneys for collection 852 42
Total ..... $ 117,979 71

Jan 6, 1879 DR
By balance due Treasurer at settlement ..... $ 824 27

D A MUSSER, Treasurer of Centre county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Jan 6, 1879 DR
To balance due State at settlement Jan 1 1878 ..... $ 1,862 43
To outstanding taxes Jan 1 '78 ..... 4,682 08
To taxes assessed for 1878 ..... 2,138 69
To special tax received of Collectors for 1872 ..... 16 21
To bal. due State at settlem't ..... $ 8,699 41

Jan 6 1879 CR
By outstanding tax Jan 1, 1879 ..... $ 4,031 84
By State Treasurer receipts 3,000 00
By Treasurer's commission 65 00
By exoneration to Collectors 197 10
By commission 134 16
Balance 341 36
Total ..... $ 8,699 41

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre county do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of D. A. Musser, Treasurer of Centre county, and find them correct

Witness our hands and seals this 18th day of January, A. D. 1879.

JAMES T STUART, (Seal)
GEO. R WILLIAMS, (Seal) } Auditors.
T. B. JAMISON, (Seal)

EXPENDITURES.
Commissioners' Pay.

Andrew Gregg balance	$ 693 84
1875, services '78	
$693 20	
H A Mingle balance '77	604 13
..... 81 81	
serv a '78, 522 32	
I N Hall bal '77, 25 34	
services 1878, 600 00	618 34
H Beck, Commissioners' Clerk service 1878	700—2,556 81

Jury Commissioners.

N J Mitchell, services	$ 21 34
H Keller services	27 30
I Beck services	35— 83 64

County Auditors.

Wm McFarlane serv's	$30 00
A J Griest services	30 00
Jos Gilliland	30 00
C L Buffington serv'es as clerk	30.00—120

Improvement and Repairs.

John D Lieb, lumber for jail	$73 22
J McDermot, paving and steps for jail	31.00
D K Gates, lightning rods C H	25.00
Desk & Amberger, painting dome Court house	34.00
L A Straub, work at C H	17.15
Geo Tate work at C H	2.00
W T Twitmire, tinning C H	37.78
J H Fellenbaum, repairing furnace for jail	20 50—240 66

Court Expenses.

Jurors' pay	$ 5,012 39
Commonwealth Costs	4,562.41
J H Woodring, Court Reporter	560.00
J I Hagerman Court Reporter	10.00
B Galbraith, Court crier	112.00
"	350.00—462 00
Tipstaves pay	281.00
M J Dolan, special detective	150.00
L W Munson, Court proclamations	88.00
L W Munson, summoning jurors	185.80—11,323 60

ORDINARY EXPENCES.

Robt McKnight gas bills for Court house and jail	$ 880 05
J & C T Alexander coal	271 72
J H Dobbins, M D, medical services	100 00
Agricultural Society appropriation	100 00
Western Penitentiary for keeping convicts	461 70
Insane Asylum, Danville keeping insane	2,196 33
Assessors pay	1,288 33
Road views	648 40
Election expenses	1,300 11
Insurance on public buildings	371 75
Teachers Institutes	79 80
Agnew Moore, bal. on jail contract	7 50
Real Estate paid Sheriff's fees on Orphans' property	36 80
Scalp premiums paid	292 00
Constable's pay	392 11
Road damages paid to Samuel W Gardner	60 00
Premiums to Collectors	25 00
Inquests on dead bodies	168 71
C M Bower, Commissioners' Attorney	75 00
Running turnpike line between Boggs, Burnside and Snow Shoe	188 00
Harris township paid on Fire Commission	20 00
D A Musser, Treas, bal. due last year	1,199 08
Commission paid Attorneys on collections on lands	64 44
Interest paid on loans	3,209 63
Commissions on Lunacy	88 50
L W Munson, Sheriff on account	2,648 88
D F Fortney auditing County officers' accounts	35 00
H Y Sitzer, stationery Commissioners' office	22 19
F P Musser, transcribing U S land tax	4 00
Adams express Co., paid freight	3 81
Thos Gordon, returned tax on U S lands	4 00
R J Desk painting three Surveyors office	10 00
A Williams, blank books Prothonotary office	108 70
A Williams, stationery for Prothy office	15 00
A Williams amt bill fees rend	249 68
L A Straub, repairing Commissioners vault	8 87
J M Kechline, water tax C H and jail '77	125 00
F P Blair, clerk for Commissioners office	2 00
J H Hall, expense to Millheim bridge	3 95
J N Hall, delivering duplicates	12 50
J N Hall, expense to Moshannon bridge	5 40
J N Hall, ½ expense to Moshannon bridge	3 00
J N Hall, delivering election papers	3 00
J N Hall, expense to Spring Mills	3 00
A Gregg, expense to Port Matilda bridge	3 50
A Gregg, delivering assessm'ts " " duplicate	2 00
" 4 ex. to Moshannon bridge	1 00
A Gregg, expenses seeing collectors	5 00
Refunding tax	5 00
" unseated lands	134 58
Redemption "	592 09
Bills and notes paid	358 08
Bridges.	13,349 14
Bridge views	71 60
Millheim Bridge.	
S Brugger engineer	106 65
H D Yeager contractor	200 00
Murray, Dougal & Co	725 00
Moshannon Bridge.	
S Brugger engineer	122 33
J E Speering contractor	885 00
Spring Mills Bridge.	
S Brugger engineer	70 62
Murray, Dougal & Co	719 00
John Caldron contractor	350 00
Unionville Bridge	
G W Forrey contractor	400 00
J G Janes planking for Port Matilda bridge	100 00
J E Spering repairs Howard dam bridge	12 50
P Newman planks Howard dam bridge	4 38
Jno Schenck planks Howard dam bridge	10 45
J C P Jones repairs at Milesburg bridge	39 00
A W Reese repairs at Port Matilda bridge	17 00
H D Yeager Painting Forks bridge	5 00
H C Holter repairs at Howard dam bridge	2 50
J C Cook plank for Howard dam bridge	12 00
H A Mingle pay to Philipsb'g " delivering duplicates	10 00
H A Mingle expense to Milton	
Commissioners' expenses to Philipsburg	20 00
Commissioners' expense to Port Matilda and Lock Haven	3 00
Henry Beck entering 179 cases in Indictment Docket	19 00
H Beck delivering assessments 1877 duplicates.	
" telegram and batchet	
Fare for prisoners &c	15 25
L L Beck copy'g registrations	
Penna R R Co	22 36
D Everhart repairing floor in Commissioners' office	12 50
Hayes Colter & Co, casting for Mow	7 18
Jos Devling revising sale list. " work on U. S. land book	1 25
Hoffer & Kline soap for C H..	1 58
A Sussman grass seed for C H yard	16 00
Jas Harris & Co. rake for C H yard	1 08
Jas Welch & Co, Stationery-	
Rubber type Co, stamp for Treasurer's office	1 00
Jno Spangler use of house for holding Appeals	5 00
D Garman meals for Jurors..	6 50
Jno T Johnson postage, envelopes &c	29 79
Mrs Haller cleaning Commissioners' office	1 25
Mouseal & Teller meals for Jurors	6 00
H J Haout box pens	2 00
Pat Kelley removing ashes C H and jail	9 50
C M Read ink and stand for Com'rs office	1 00
D A Musser Treasurer advertising U S lands not sold	160 00
T J Lee repairing locks C H..	1 50
Wilson & M Farlane nails for C H	4 13
Ira C Mitchell Attorneys fees.	11 12
E A Smith repairs at C H	2 50
J A S Mallory repairing gate at C H	75
F P Musser making duplicates	16 00
D A Musser Treasurer 148 tracts U S land sold County	387 76
Lucas & Garbrick fee for C H	2 38
Wm Mann deed books	13 75
D K Geise work at dome C H	2 30
D Garman delivering election papers	4 00
M Hartman scrubbing offices.	1 50
W Mann Appearance docket..	15 00
W F Reeder clerk Congressional returns	15 10
I C Mitchell clerk Senatorial returns	10 00
W H Blair Congressional return judge	2 60
W F Reeber Senatorial return judge	1 00
W S Wolf Judicial return judge	3 50
Reber and Rankin clerks general election count	4 55
M A Williams glazing at C H	2 00
J S Parsons sale fee	5 20
S A Braw & Son bill for papering jail	6 90
Dan'l Derr repairing pipes &c	125 00
J Zeller & Son bill medicine at jail	4 58
Houseal & Teller meals for Jurors	8 98
J M Kechline water tax C H and jail '78	1 11
F P Musser expense visiting collectors	2 00
W A Tobias books for Recorder's office	6 95
Jno M Darmot repairing range at jail	6 00
Nora McAllister washing for prisoners	65
Penna R R Co freight on fire brick at jail	5 20
J Reynolds & Son fire brick at jail	4 00
W S Galbraith repairing pipes at jail	65
Wilson & McFarlane wall brush at jail	5 20
Geo Chase repairing furnace at jail	4 00
Pat Kelley removing ashes at jail	4 00
J Reynolds & Son water back at jail	7 50
Jno D Leib for lumber at jail..	2 80
Alex Green cleaning pipes	2 00
J N Sheps work on range "	2 00
Adams Ex Co. C O D. bill hand cuffs &c at jail	29 75
J H Fellenbaum repairing locks at jail	3 50
F Deschner repairing shackles at jail	1 00
Jno McDermont work at cess pool at jail	4 00
W S Galbraith for plumbing at jail	7 00
Jno McDermot repairing oven at jail	4 25
Jno Hoffer clothing for prisoners at jail	7 87
W F Reynolds for wood at jail	27 50
H A

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Spring Bonnets.

The first importations of French bonnets show the large Clarissa Harlowe shapes, with brims that flare above the forehead, and are tied down closely at the sides, but also small bonnets with close brims like those popularly worn during the winter. The soft crowns now worn in caps and turbans of velvet or satin are so much liked that they have been produced in chip and straw bonnets. These have close fronts and are apt to be trimmed in Alsacian style with a large bow on top. There are also soft crowns of satin, either plain or striped, or else of damasse silk in Persian patterns, used with chip brims. Funchons, or three-cornered half hand kerchiefs of white satin embroidered in colors, and edged with Breton lace, are also used on the crowns of chip bonnets. A peculiar novelty sent over from the best French milliners is the wine-colored chip for the entire bonnet, or else braids of wine-color alternating with white chip in rows on the entire bonnet. A great deal of wine-colored satin ribbon is used for trimming the ecru chips that will be worn early in the spring, and this is often combined with cream-color. The bonnets with flaring brims have no face trimming, but are lined with shirred satin of a becoming color. A wreath of foliage or of grasses in the new roseau or reed-green shades passes around the crown, and satin ribbon of the same green shade is passed plainly over the crown, tying down the sides, and is knotted under the chin for strings. Sometimes this reed-green satin ribbon is pale pink on the opposite side, or else faience-blue, or it may be the new cream tint called straw. Pink with blue in Pompadour combinations is also seen in the new ribbons, and there is much garnet with ecru. The satins for millinery are the soft qualities spoken of in Madame Raymond's letters as the foulard finished satins. India muslin edged with Breton lace trims some of the finest French chips. The brim has a wide shirred binding of the India muslin that shows at least an inch in breadth both inside and out, while beyond this, inside the brim, is a bandeau of velvet either black or bottle-green. The top of the crown has a soft crimpel white ostrich plume held by some veined leaves of dark green velvet. The strings of double India muslin, edged with plaited Breton lace, cross the crown, droop on the back, and are fastened under the chin. In direct contrast to this is the dress bonnet of black Spanish lace made of a broad barbe more than a fourth of a yard wide, which is tied in a large Alsacian bow on top, passes down the sides, and is tied under the chin; some green foliage made of transparent crape in roseau shades is placed on the sides, and a chased arabesque ring of gold holds the Alsacian bow in place. On plain chip bonnets are many very small pipings of satin placed inside the brims, while others have silk with cords stitch ed in on the outside.

The round hats for dressy wear at summer resorts are very picturesque. Some of these are made of white China crape, with the broad brim turned up directly above the forehead, and filled in with crushed roses or artemisias in pale ecru and pink shades; two large white ostrich plumes cover the crown. Broad-brimmed Leghorn hats have each side caught down with square bows of cream-colored satin ribbon, and a bouquet of field flowers. Gray chip round hats have high brigand crowns, and the brim is turned up on the left side. Persian damask silk is tied like a handkerchief around the crown. The black chip round hats for city use are of English shapes, and in the style known last year as equestrienne. Some of these are trimmed with brocaded gauze in colors, and others with black satin-striped gauze. Ornaments are shown in imitation of silver set with brilliants that glitter like diamonds; these form anchors, daggers, crowns, buckles, tridents, arrows, darts, with many dragons, beetles, butterflies and even turtles. Flowers are used in very great profusion, as wreaths for crowns, hall wreaths for the forehead, and above all in bouquets of long-stemmed roses of field flowers.—*Harper's Bazar.*

News and Notes for Women.

The prettiest lining that we know of in a bonnet, is a smiling face.

Miss Mary Jane Wadleigh, of Sutton, Mass., has one hundred pet cats, and when one of them dies she has it buried and its grave marked by a neat monument.

New York women present each guest at their kettledrums with a miniature Dutch teapot filled with sugar-plums.

A Jewess and an Irish girl are managing a shoe shop in Cincinnati, and managing it well. Both are daughters of widowed mothers, and each aids in the support of her family.

"When I wath a little boy," lisped a very stupid society man to a young lady, "all my ideath in life were thentered on being a clown." "Well, there is at least one case of gratified ambition," was the reply.

An English lady named Wigglesworth makes paper artificial flowers so wonderfully true to nature as to deceive even gardeners at first sight. These flowers are used for decorating churches and dinner-tables.

San Francisco has an Infants' Shelter, which was founded by some little girls about eight years ago, and now gives a home to fifteen children, besides daily protection to as many more. No charge is made for simply taking care of a child, and three meals a day are furnished for ten cents.

The princess of Tanjore, who has not only made her appearance in public, but permitted the governor of Madras to invest her with the insignia of the Star of India, is the most highly-educated princess in the Orient. She owes her intellectual culture to the aid of an accomplished young German lady, and has made considerable progress in English.

The Knave Bible.

About two centuries ago an idea—partly originated by Fuller—was current that in some rare editions the apostle Paul designated himself "Paul, a knave of Jesus Christ." No such Bible really existed; and the duke of Lauderdale, the well-known Scotch viceroy of Charles II., having in vain endeavored to procure one, it occurred to Thornton, a worthless fellow by all account, that he could, by a little ingenuity, gratify his grace and serve himself at the same time. He got a Matthews Bible, dated MDXXXVII., and by careful manipulation he erased the XVII., thus leaving the date 1520 instead of 1537—fifteen years earlier than the oldest English Bible extant, that of the Coverdale. Not content with this daring imposition, he in a similar manner rubbed out the word "servaunte," in Romans i. 1, and substituted "knewne," made up of letters cut from other parts of the volume, so that the verse read, "Paul, knewne of Jesus Christ," instead of "Paul, a servaunte of Jesus Christ." The book, thus mutilated, was taken to the duke, who gave him seventeen guineas for it. (Lewis' History of Translations, p. 47.) Although "the mark of the razure was very visible," Lauderdale was apparently pleased with his unique bibliographical treasure, and had his arms and coronet stamped on both sides. How the forgery was discovered is not mentioned; but Dr. Eadle remarks that a volume, said to be the identical copy, was sold at a book sale in London in 1865. Hence its being sometimes called the "Knave Bible," which designation, in more senses than one, it certainly deserved.—*Chambers' Journal.*

To Heal Scratches, Etc. — Borax water will instantly remove all soils and stains from the hands and heal all scratches and chafes. To make it, put some crude borax into a large bottle, and fill in water. When the borax is dissolved add more to the water, until at last the water can absorb no more, and a residuum remains at the bottom of the bottle. To the water in which the hands are to be washed after gardening pour from this bottle enough to make it very soft. It is very cleansing and very healthy. By its use the hands will be kept in excellent condition, smooth, soft and white.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Farm Crops of the United States.

The price of corn in this country is governed entirely by the quantity produced and the consumption, the quantity exported being too small in proportion to the enormous amount raised to exercise an influence on the price; therefore th crop of 1878, which exceeded the immense one of 1877—the largest ever raised in the United States—brought the figures much lower than those of last year. The lowest State averages, according to the special report issued by the agricultural department at Washington, are in Iowa and Nebraska, both of which States increased their products largely—too great for home consumption and too remote from leading markets—bringing the price down to about one-half that of 1876. The States showing the highest average price are the Gulf States, from Georgia to Texas, where the consumption fully equals the crop, and where the prices are little less than those of last season.

In the case of wheat, the price is greatly influenced by the European demand. The average price of the increased crop of 1877, stimulated by the war in Europe, was $1.08; but for the year 1878, with an addition of upward of 50,000,000 bushels, the price had fallen to seventy-eight cents per bushel on December 1st, 1878.

The great value of the cotton crop is also founded on the demand for export. Statistics show that in 1878 we had regained the position held prior to 1861, and that four-fifths of the cotton used and manufactured in Great Britain come from the United States. The proportion of the total crop exported to foreign parts was 3,340,000 bales, out of a crop of 4,750,000 bales during the year ending September 1, 1878. Basing the calculation on the prices returned by the producer, the value of the crop for 1878 is given at $194,700,000, while the number of bales is 5,200,000, the average for the whole country being about 8¼ cents per pound.

The price of tobacco is low this year, the average crop being 5.6 cents per pound on December 1. This price is mainly due to the result of an overstock of poor tobacco last year. The quality now on hand is generally better and heavier, making a yield per acre more than that of the former season, excepting in Kentucky, where it fell off slightly. The total crop of 1878 is estimated at 393,000,000 pounds (worth $22,000,000) against 490,000,000 pounds the year before.

The price of potatoes has not advanced yet to the relative proportion that price bears to production. With a crop almost identical with that of 1876 the price is much lower per bushel; while the crop is some 46,000,000 bushels less than last year the total value does not equal that of the excessive yield of 1877; the product for 1878 being 124,027,000 bushels, at 58.8 cents per bushel—the total value being $72,000,000.—*New York World.*

Treating Unproductive Land.

On many farms there are patches of land that are so unproductive that it does not pay to plant them with any kind of cultivated crop. They may produce some grass, but scarcely enough to compensate the cost of cutting it. In many cases the land does not earn enough to keep the fences around it in repair. Sometimes these spots are unproductive on account of being covered with stones, but in a larger number of cases the surface soil has been washed away, leaving little or nothing but hardpan, or clay or gravel. Land that is situated on side hills is liable to be badly washed as soon as the turf over it is broken. If it has been planted with tobacco or corn for a number of years it is the more likely to have the surface soil washed away.

Land of this description can only be made productive by "heroic treatment." It requires the formation of a new soil. To this end it must be broken up to as great a depth as can be reached by a subsoil plow. In England, France and some of the Eastern states, dynamite has been resorted to as a means of breaking up the clay or pan that is too hard to be easily pulverized with a plow. Blasting enables the frost to carry on its work of disintegration. It also enables water and air to circulate among the broken masses of earth. Brush fires render good service in making this sort of land fertile. The addition of lime is recommended, as it acts to produce decomposition. Hard clay that has been broken is mechanically benefited by the addition of sand, peat, chip-manure, or even saw dust and shavings. Of course the ordinary fertilizers will be required to insure a crop.

The first crops should be turned under. Rye, millet and buckwheat are all suitable for this purpose. It is practical to raise and turn under two crops a year. The first crop to raise with a view to gain should be red clover, the roots of which penetrate to a long distance. Land too rocky to be plowed should ordinarily be set out with fruit or timber trees. The labor of preparing a spot of land of sufficient size for a tree is not great, and only a small number of tree are required for on acre. Trees may also be planted to good advantage on unproductive land that is not stony by breaking up and subdning the soil in the places where they are to stand. A little manure goes a long way when applied to trees planted twenty or thirty feet apart. Many of the best orchards in New England were planted on land too rocky to be plowed and too unproductive to produce a crop of grain.—*Chicago Times.*

Health Hints.

Wash for the Removal of Freckles.—Barley water, made thick, two fluid ounces; distilled water of bean flowers, two fluid ounces; spirits of wine, two fluid ounces. The skin is to be washed frequently with this preparation.

To Cure A Felon.—Take out a portion of the inside of a lemon, and thrust the finger into it. Or take the skin of the inside of a fresh egg, bind it on with the moisture of the white of the egg next to the finger, and it will draw the small globule that causes the sore to the surface. As it dries make new applications.

Importance of a Clean Skin.—Most of our invalids are such, and millions of more healthy people will become invalids, for the want of paying the most ordinary attention to the requirements of the skin. The membrane is too often regarded as a covering only instead of a complicated piece of machinery, scarcely second in its texture and sensitiveness to the ear and eye. Many treat it with as little reference to its proper functions as if it were nothing better than a bag or their bones. It is this inconsideration for the skin that is the cause of a very large proportion of the diseases of the world. If as claimed by some scientists, four-fifths, in the bulk, of all we eat and drink, must either pass off through the skin or be turned back upon the system as a poison, and that life depends as much upon these exhalations through the skin as upon inhaling pure air through the lungs, it must be of the most vital importance to keep the channel free.

Mulching.

This subject enlisted consideration at the late fruit-growers' meeting. There appeared to be no division of sentiment as to its advisibility, though we know that all persons do not favor it. For ourselves, we have resorted to it as long as we have had a garden, and are sure that there is great benefit in it. Putting grass, manure, weeds, sawdust, or pliable rubbish of almost any kind around a newly-planted tree secures a prolonged moisture and more uniformity of temperature. But this mulching should be removed every three or four weeks, and the soil underneath well stirred, and fresh mulching applied. This way it is of decided benefit, and will save the life, or at least secure the health, of many a tree. Mulching also promotes the growth of tomatoes, egg plants, beans, peas, etc. With regard to peas it should be applied thickly, as it will tend to cool the ground, and the cooler the ground the higher the flavor of this delicious vegetable will be. Some of the members of the meeting said they had mulched acres and found it "to pay." One strongly recommended seaweed for mulching, but as every fruit-grower couldn't have a sea near him, this suggestion will not probably be adopted by a great many.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Peter J. Pintler, said to be 108 years old, died at White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y., a few days ago. His oldest brother, believed to be 110 years old, is still living.

Myron A. Buell, a farm hand, has been sentenced to be hung April 18, for assaulting and murdering his employer's daughter, Catharine M. Richards, aged fifteen. The tragedy took place near Coopersdown, N. Y., June 25, 1878.

Mayor Cooper presided at a large meeting in the interest of tenement-house reform, held at the Cooper Institute, New York. It is charged the city's crowded tenement-houses are hotbeds of disease and death, and should give way to more commodious dwellings, built with a view to prolonging, not shortening life.

It is now asserted that the result of a second investigation of the case of Barron, the Dexter (Me.) cashier, is to indicate that it was a case of robbery and murder, and not of suicide. It is said that the alleged irregularities in his accounts can be explained, and that he lived inside of his income.

J. B. Enos & Co., flour merchants of Waterford, N. Y., have failed for over $200,000.

At the municipal elections in Maine the united Democratic and Greenback candidate for mayor of Portland was successful. In Rockland there was no choice. In Bath, Lewiston, Auburn, Gardner and Saco the Republican candidates for mayor were elected.

The great Vanderbilt will contest in New York has come to an abrupt conclusion through a compromise, by which, it is understood, the contestants—Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Berger, the late commodore's daughter—get $1,000,000 each and costs, and the will is to remain uncontested.

The sudden close of the Vanderbilt will case caused much comment in New York; and the counsel for William H. Vanderbilt denied that there had been any compromise with the contestants.

Whitelaw Reid will be the orator and George Alfred Townsend the poet of the next meeting of the New York Press association, which is to be held in Rochester the third week in June.

The Dime Savings bank, of York, Pa., has suspended.

The New York society for the prevention of crime are raiding disorderly houses in that city. Five were closed one evening recently.

Western and Southern States.

Mrs. J. P. Coulson, of Coolville, Ia., locked her three children, whose ages ranged between three and nine years, in the house while she visited a neighbor. During her absence the house was burned to the ground, and the three little ones perished in the flames.

J. M. Lunsford and six of his children were burned or smothered to death while asleep in their residence, at Nelsonville, Ohio. Only Mrs. Lunsford and one child escaped.

The Michigan Democrats and Greenbackers have united on State ticket, with John C. Shipman for judge of the supreme court at the head. The platform adopted deprecates the tendedcy to centralization of power, opposes war claims, demands that all money be made a full legal tender, calls for the substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills, says money enough to meet the requirements of business should be issued, and opposes all monopolies.

Five lives have been lost and all the business part of Reno, Nev., destroyed by fire. The fire started in the morning at the west end of the business streets back of the Reno House. A strong gale was blowing, and it leaped from house to house and block to block with the rapidity of lightning. In three hours the whole business portion of the town was in ashes with the exception of the Masonic building. Among the buildings destroyed are three freight depots, Bander's bank, the postoffice, Shoemaker's drug store, the Pollard, International and Arcade hotels, the depot, Davidson's and Frederick's jewelry stores, Pemminger & Osburn's drug store, both telegraph offices, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, the railroad and baggage rooms, the Bacon & Co. express offices, Hammond & Wilson's stable, the academy of music, Barnett's, Prescott's and Grey & Isaac's dry goods stores, Abraham's and Nathan's clothing stores, and Manning's and Mackey's farmers' cooperative association grocery stores. Two or three Central Pacific trains, including the lightning train, were also destroyed. The loss is about $1,000,000, and the insurance only about $125,000. The fire was first known to be loose are those of Mrs. John Beck, John Riley and three tramps. A number of persons were injured. Several farmhouses two miles down the meadows were set afire by the sparks and destroyed. After working until it exhausted the whites forced the Chinese to work on the engines.

A premature explosion of nitro-glycerine at Dutch Gap, James river, Virginia, resulted in the killing of M. C. Haggerty, government contractor for widening and otherwise improving Dutch Gap. Elias Hall, who had charge of the operating of the glycerine, and Aleck Brown, a colored man.

The boiler belonging to the sawmill of Selden Blackburn, at Leavenworth, Ky., exploded, injuring five men more or less seriously, and damaging property to the extent of $200,000.

The Greenback club convention at Chicago, elected R. R. Hoyt, of Michigan, president. A platform was adopted affirming the heretofore expressed creed of the Greenback party, and declaring that postmasters should be elected; that the government should prohibit the importation of Chinese servile labor, and that a labor bureau should be established.

The financial embarrassment of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has been brought to a crisis by a formal assignment of all his property, except the Catholic cemetery, title to which is vested in his name, to John B. Manix as an assignee for the benefit of his creditors, whose claims amount to over $4,000,000.

The Michigan Republican State convention nominated a ticket headed by Judge James V. Campbell for associate judge of the supreme court, on a platform opposing any change in the present financial system.

From Washington.

The President in his veto of the Chinese emigration bill, says the measure is virtually a denunciation of the whole Burlingame treaty with China, and that there is no emergency demanding such a step.

The secretary of the Smithsonian institute has received a cable dispatch announcing the discovery of a new planet at Marseilles, France.

The public debt statement for February shows: Total debt, less cash in the treasury, March 1, 1879, $2,066,207,541 41. Cash in the treasury, $447,292,498.48. Increase of debt during February, $311,411.29.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives during the Congress which has just expired is 6,826, and in the Senate, is 1,949. The principal measures which have become laws during the last session in addition to ten of the regular annual appropriation bills are: The bill reducing the tax on tobacco and otherwise amending the internal revenue laws; the coinage bill; the bill to aid the refunding of the national debt by authorizing the issue of small treasury certificates; the bill to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases, and bills providing for the payment of arrears of pensions for service during the war of the rebellion.

Among the measures which failed of enactment by the late Congress are the following: The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill; the army appropriation bill; the bill to regulate inter-State commerce; the "steamboat bill;" the Geneva award bill; the bill to establish postal savings banks; the bill to repeal the specie resumption act; the bill granting pensions to survivors of the Mexican war; the "sugar bill;" the bill to restrict Chinese emigration; the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of "disloyal claims;" the bill to provide for the enforcement of the eight-hour law; the proposition to transfer the Indian bureau to the war department; the Mississippi levee bill, and the bill providing for a commission on the improvement of the Mississippi; the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad; the Brazilian mail service bill; the bill to regulate the transportation of animals by railroads; the bill to devote the proceeds of sales of the public lands to educational purposes; the bill authorizing railroad companies to construct and maintain lines of telegraph for commercial purposes; the Burnside committee's army reorganization bill; the bill to revise the patent laws; the Japanese and Chinese indemnity final bills; the various measures reported from the House committee on banking and currency.

The constitutionality of the legal-tender act, so far as it applies to the issue of government notes in time of peace having the quality of a legal-tender for private debts, is about to be brought to a test in the courts, and, of course, finally in the supreme court of the United States, by an agreement between Mr. S. B. Chittenden, member of Congress for the Brooklyn (N. Y.) district, and General Benjamin F. Butler, each gentleman agreeing to bear the costs and other expenses on his side incurred in carrying a case through the lower courts and up to and through the supreme court. General Butler means to argue the case himself. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and Mr. William Allen Butler, of New York, will manage the case for Mr. Chittenden.

The following are the total appropriations of the third and last session of the Forty-fifth Congress as compared with those of 1878:

	1878.	1879.
Military academy	$282,805	$319,547
Fortifications	275,000	275,000
Consular and diplomatic	1,076,125	1,887,835
Navy	14,151,604	14,029,969
Postoffice	33,256,373	36,838,400
Pensions	30,871,574	29,366,000
Indians	4,721,275	4,713,479
Sundry civil	26,609,000	22,000,000
River and harbor	8,597,900	7,500,000
Totals	$119,541,766	$116,130,230

The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the conduct of Major Reno at the time of the Custer massacre, reported favorably to the major, and the report has been approved by the general of the army and the secretary of war. It was charged that at the time of the massacre Major Reno failed to go to Custer's relief.

Foreign News.

During a riot at Mossoro, Brazil, the commander and chief magistrate of the town were expelled by the military, nine persons were killed, and many public and private stores were sacked.

Weston, the American pedestrian, failed in his attempt to walk 2,000 miles in 2,000 hours along the roads of England, delivering lectures in the principal towns on the way. When the thousand hours expired he had covered 1,977⅞ miles.

The mayor of Sheffield, England, said at a meeting that in one district of that town there are 4,000 persons destitute, and 400 families are actually starving.

A publication issued by a Russian secret press declares that the governor of Charkoff, who was assassinated, had been condemned to death by the Russian Socialist party for inhuman treatment of political prisoners. The act of assassination was consequently executed by one of that party. The publication charges the governor with beating students nearly to death, and concludes with the declaration of "death for death, terror for terror. This is our answer to all threats and persecutions of the government."

The viceroy of India telegraphs that he has received a letter announcing the death of Shere Ali, ameer of Afghanistan. The letter was from Yakoob Kahn, Shere Ali's son.

The iron Spanish steamer Guillermo, bound from Baltimore for Liverpool, was sunk by a collision with a British vessel off the south coast of Ireland. The captain and several of the Guillermo's crew were injured, and a number were reported lost.

A telegram from Tashkend states that after the death of Shere Ali, at Mazar-i-Sherif, a bloody conflict broke out among the followers of the various pretenders to the Afghan throne, and the partisans of Yakoob Khan were victorious.

The progress of the plague in Russia is said to have been effectually checked.

English newspapers declare that the annihilation of the British column in South Africa by Zulus, was due to the blundering and incapacity of Lord Chelmsford, commander of the Cape of Good Hope forces, and that he should be recalled.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The census bill with the House amendments was reported to the Senate, with the recommendation that the provision added by the House be non-concurred in. Consideration of the question was postponed.....The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from David T. Corbin, withdrawing his claim to the seat now held by Senator Butler, of South Carolina.....The consideration of the bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was resumed. The first eight sections of the amendment, providing for the appointment of pension surgeons and clerks, were rejected. The next section was amended so that pensions shall begin from the death or actual disability of the person on whose account paid, and adopted. Mr. Morrill then submitted his amendment for the issue of four per cent. bonds, the proceeds thereof to be applied to the payment of arrears of pensions, pending discussion, a recess was taken till 8 P. M. After recess Mr. Morrill's amendment was rejected, and one offered by Mr. Shields, making the act granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 applicable to the Mexican war veterans, was adopted. The bill was then passed.....Mr. Windom called up the sundry civil appropriation bill, and its consideration was proceeded with.

After passing the sundry civil bill, at midnight, the Senate proceeded to consider the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Several amendments inserted by the House were stricken out, and at 4 A. M. the bill was passed. A recess was then taken till 2 P. M., which time the river and harbor appropriation bill was taken up, and a large number of amendments agreed to. The bill was passed at a late hour. The vote by which the pensions arrears bill was passed was reconsidered and actual debate.

During the Sunday night session of the Senate a debate occurred on the pensions arrears appropriation bill, the vote by which it was passed having been reconsidered. Mr. Hoar offered an amendment excepting Jefferson Davis from the benefits of the clause providing pensions for Mexican war veterans. Agreed to by 23 to 22, and the entire clause pensioning Mexican war veterans was rejected, after which the bill was passed.....The post route bill was taken up and passed.....The committee appointed to investigate Senator Matthew's connection with the Louisiana count made a report exonerating the senator. At 7.20 A. M. recess was taken till 1 P. M. On reassembling the Teller committee was authorized to sit during the recess.....The House amendments to the census bill were agreed to, and the bill passed.....The deficiency and the certificate and deficiency appropriation bills were submitted and agreed to, after which the Senate took a recess till 8 P. M. At the evening session the conference report on the sundry civil bill was taken up and adopted.

At two o'clock in the morning Mr. Windom reported to the Senate that the committee of conference on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill had been unable to agree. The point on which the conferees were unable to agree was the proviso of the House fixing the pay of jurors in the United States court at two dollars a day, repealing the test oath, and also section of the revised statutes as provides for the appointment of supervisors of election. The House took the position that the only condition on which an agreement could be made was that the conferees on the part of the Senate should recede from that point. The latter could not consent to this condition. After a long political discussion a motion that the Senate sustain its amendments to the bill was carried by 29 yeas to 24 nays. At 11.30 A. M. the Senate went into executive session, and amid considerable disorder and attempts to rush through private bills the Vice-President's gavel fell at twelve o'clock noon, and the Forty-fifth Congress was a thing of the past.

House.

The House discussed for two hours the Brazilian mail subsidy proposition and then rejected it by 89 to 157. It also rejected the new mail matter classification scheme.....Mr. Sewell brought to the bar of the House the bill which is vested in his name, to John B. Manix as an assignee for the benefit of his creditors, whose claims amount to over $4,000,000.

The Senate amendments to the deficiency bill were concurred in, and a conference committee was ordered.....The consideration of the sugar bill was resumed; but after some discussion it was withdrawn, and after the transaction of some minor business the yellow fever bill was taken up. Mr. Young offered a substitute for the Senate bill, which was adopted. The question then being on the passage of the Senate bill, with the substitute, it was defeated, and the House took a recess until 8 P. M. During the evening, after some considerable discussion, laid the bill on the table.....At 10.50 the President's message vetoing the anti-Chinese bill was read, and a vote being taken on the passage of the bill over the veto it was rejected by 109 yeas to 76 nays, two-thirds in the affirmative. At 1.10 the House took a recess till 9 o'clock sunday morning. At that hour the House met again, and without transacting any business took another recess until 4 P. M. During the evening several recesses were taken. At 12 A. M. a recess was taken until 10 the next morning.

Mr. Hewitt reported that the committee of conference on the army appropriation bill had been unable to agree. The point upon which the Senate and House disagreed—the presence of troops at the polls. On one side, the House conferees insisted that the time had come when it should no longer be lawful for a soldier to be at polling-places. On the other side, it was insisted with equal force that the provision of the statutes should be maintained, and that the power should remain in the executive to order troops to the polls on the day of election, if in his judgment it was necessary to preserve the peace. Debate of a political nature then followed.....The unanimous report exonerating Speaker Randall from charges recently made against him, was adopted.....At ten A. M. the House reassembled after a recess, and the arrears of pensions bill was passed amid much uproar. At three minutes of twelve o'clock Speaker Randall delivered a valedictory address, the gavel fell at twelve o'clock, and the Forty-fifth Congress was declared adjourned without day.

POTTER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Report of the Majority.

The majority report of the Potter committee, which has been adopted by a vote of six Democrats to three Republicans (Mr. Butler being absent), says that the confessions of conspirators who have become dissatisfied, are worth little, but points to the fact, not generally understood, that in regard to the essential features of the election and canvass in Florida and Louisiana there is no substantial dispute between the members of the committee, the Republicans having called no witnesses in Florida and only a few in Louisiana, except as to the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and incidentally about intimidations. It dismisses entirely the testimony of Anderson, Jenks, Mrs. Jenks, Weber and that class of witnesses, and deals with the case upon what it regards as the general and controlling facts alone.

The report then reviews the election in Florida declaring that the State voted for Tilden, but was illegally counted for Hayes. It then deals with the conduct of the visiting statesmen, and particularly that of Mr. Noyes, as contrasted with that of General Francis C. Barlow, whose fidelity to all his obligations, and integrity, independence, fairness and truth the report especially commends.

The report draws attention to the fact that such a wrong might be repeated in any State at any presidential election, by the canvassers withholding the announcement of the result of the election until the day fixed for the meeting of the electoral college, and then declaring persons who had never been voted for to be electors, when, according to this decision, such electors would be entitled irrevocably to cast the vote of the State. It therefore recommends a law providing that where there is dispute as to who are the real electors of any State, the judgment of its court of last resort, if certified to Congress before the meeting of the two houses of Congress to receive and count the electoral vote, shall be conclusive as to the right of the disputing electors, and which vote from the State shall be counted, unless the two houses of Congress shall otherwise agree.

The report then takes up the case of Louisiana, comments on the powers of the returning board, speaks of its trickery in getting up false affidavits in Nicholls, and the alleged Republican conspiracy in East Feliciana. The report says that the returning board would never have so outraged the people but for their encouragement from the visiting statesmen, and the support which they and the troops gave them. Then follow details as to how some of the visitors were deceived by the local managers, and innocently co-operated in the frauds of the returning board, while others did not. It refers very briefly to the alleged bargain by which Hayes, who had three thousand less votes than Packard, got counted in, while Packard went out, and mentions Mr. Sherman's offer to prove intimidation, but says that whenever the committee offered to receive it the evidence was not produced, and they were met by some sham excuse for not producing it; how they had examined many of the witnesses that were before the returning board, who, in almost every instance, recanted and explained how they came to make their false affidavit in the first place, and how such statements as they made before the returning board were totally unfounded. Reference is then made to the Sherman letter, in regard to which the report simply gives the facts as they stand, stating that a letter was actually written and largely influenced political action in Louisiana, whoever signed it, and drawing attention to the attempt—charged to be in the interest of Mr. Sherman—by Mrs. Jenks, whose husband and brother are employed in the treasury department, to induce the committee to produce a forged letter.

The report closes with a reference to the danger of returning boards, and the greater danger of controlling elections and protecting canvassing boards by Federal troops, and, above all, to the crowning danger with which the country is threatened by reason of the enormous patronage centered in the presidency, which makes the presidential office a prize so great that in order to control it the grossest frauds and violations of law may be expected on the part of those who desire to profit by that patronage. It concludes with the finding that full effect was not given to the electoral votes of Florida and Louisiana; that Noyes, Sherman and others encouraged this result; that the second certificate from Louisiana was forged as to two of its names, Kellogg and Clark being privy to the deed, and that Tilden and Hendricks received a true majority of the electoral votes and were the real choice of the people of the United States at the last presidential election.

The Minority Report.

The minority report of the committee is signed by the three Republican members. The report compliments Chairman Potter upon his fairness and equitable rulings, but dissents from many of the views presented in the majority report. The report says that the Republicans confined themselves to the task of trying to make the inquiries instituted by the majority something more than a Democratic investigation of Republicans, so that whatever was put before the world might have some of the elements of an examination of both sides.

The original subject of the investigation was the honesty or dishonesty of the election in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina. For two years prior to October, 1878, the report says, Mr. Tilden and his agents, in season and out of season, had iterated and reiterated the charges that the canvassing boards of the doubtful States had acted fraudulently and corruptly in the discharge of sworn duties. If these charges had been fortified by any proof, the characters of those who made the charges would be of no consequence whatever. But, in fact, the whole investigation, with the 9,000 pages of hearsay and falsehood, had not afforded the slightest proof of what was asserted.

As to the South Carolina board, the report says, the full, free and uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Dunn satisfied every man who heard it of the absence of fraud in South Carolina.

These charges, then, of fraud and corruption with which Mr. Tilden and his agents had filled the air, says the report, were nothing except the unsupported assertions of litigants against whom the courts have decided. The tribunals in the three States decided in favor of the Hayes electors. Straightway the defeated party, with his agents, set up the assertion of wrongdoing. To bolster the charges, was the object of the original constitution of this committee. The committee toiled until the first of August, and found no evidence.

Regarding the investigation of the cipher dispatches, the report scouts the idea that Colonel Pelton, living in the house of his uncle (Mr. Tilden), should have conducted negotiations involving such large sums without word or hint to the man most deeply interested. Precisely what the arrangements were by which Mr. Tilden was kept posted as to the doings of his agents, and yet left in a position to make a general denial—if he was so left—the report says the committee probably shall never know.

In regard to Louisiana affairs, the report devotes the most attention to the Sherman letter. The majority report, it states, fails to say explicitly whether the testimony sustained the charge that such a letter as Anderson and Weber had testified to had been written. The minority declares that it does not, and that the palpable perjuries of both the witnesses named justify a feeling of deep disgust that they should be trusted as capable of creating a serious attack upon the character of a man who has borne a high character in the most responsible service of the country for five-and-twenty years.

The conduct of the visiting statesmen at New Orleans is then considered by the report, and that of Messrs. Sherman, Garfield, Hale, Kelley and others is declared consistent and frank.

As to presidential elections, the report says the manner of choosing electors is by the constitution so exclusively committed to State legislation that it sees no method of Federal interference. The proposition of the majority, that the election of electors should be passed upon by the highest court of each State, is regarded by the report as impracticable, because Federal legislation cannot deal with the subject.

In conclusion, the report says the investigation is incomplete, because the circuiar of the Democratic campaign committee of 1876, advising the parade of armed clubs on horseback for the purpose of intimidating the negroes, was ignored; that neither Mr. Sherman nor Mr. Hayes is implicated in any improper conduct or corrupt proceedings, but that the cipher dispatches have been confessed to be systematic and deliberate efforts to corrupt the returning and canvassing boards of the States of Florida, South Carolina and Oregon, by bribes offered in the shapes of great sums of money.

General Butler's Report.

General Butler, in his separate report upon the Potter investigation, concludes from the evidence that there was no full and free election in Louisiana, and that the electoral vote of that State ought not to have been counted; that the majority of the votes actually cast in that State were for Tilden and Nicholls; that if the vote of the State is counted at all, the votes of the bulldozed parishes were within the just exercise of the jurisdiction of the returning board, to be rejected in the proper exercise of its judgment; that in the remainder of the State the majority of votes were cast for Packard for governor, and a portion of the Tilden electors, leaving two or more Hayes electors unelected; that the declaration by Congress that the State of Louisiana should not be counted for either candidate would have been the best possible result to the country, because it would have taught the lesson that elections cannot be carried either by force and intimidation at the polls, or by fraud in the returns; that under the rulings of the electoral commission every encouragement is given by reckless partisans to carry their State either by force or by fraud; that the electoral commission has afforded no practical solution of the constitutional difficulties attending the count of electoral votes in disputed States, and that an exigency again arising like that of 1876 will surely lead to revolution; that the appointment of the electoral commission was wholly beyond the constitution, and its determination ought to have no legal force; that the appointing of the judges of the supreme court upon this political formation has done great harm to the cause of justice; that the result has shown that it is against public policy and tends to bring elements of corruption into political methods of action to send semi-official partisans into States for the purpose of controlling or advising how votes shall be counted; that the counting in of Mr. Hayes was obtained by a series of gross and unjustifiable irregularities and frauds; that if any title to the governorship of Louisiana resulted from the late election, it was to Governor Packard; that the act of Mr. Hayes in appointing and sending the MacVeagh commission to Louisiana for the purpose for which it was sent was unauthorized by the constitution and especially reprehensible, as it was to carry out a corrupt political compact on his part; that there neither is nor ought to be any title to any executive office which cannot be reached by proper proceedings, authorized by Congress to be taken and heard ultimately before the supreme judicial court.

Majority Report on the Cipher Dispatches.

The report of the majority of the Potter committee on the cipher dispatches says that the Western Union Telegraph company seem to have exercised due care in respect of the preservation and privacy of their dispatches, and the theft and publication of certain dispatches did not seem to be their fault. At the same time they could not but suspect that Mr. Orton, the president of the company, who was an earnest and active Republican leader, forwarded the dispatches in the custody of the company to a Republican committee of the House. He had also shown his bias by allowing certain of the dispatches to be withdrawn. The translations of the cipher dispatches, the report says, disclose negotiations on the part of certain near friends of Mr. Tilden after the election, to secure the electoral vote of the States of South Carolina and Florida. These persons seemed to have apprehended that the electoral vote of those States, which they believed belonged to Mr. Tilden, would be declared for Hayes, and to have regarded themselves as justified in endeavoring to defeat this corrupt and fraudulent action by submitting to the payment of moneys, which, they were informed, the canvassing boards demanded by way of blackmail. The committee did not in any way justify their action, and considered it a gross wrong. But these negotiations, the report asserts, were not authorized by the national Democratic committee, or any person entitled to speak for them. All the persons who had been connected with the negotiations, so far as the committee had secured their testimony, declared that in no way were they authorized by Mr. Tilden; and Mr. Tilden had himself voluntarily appeared to corroborated that statement on oath. No charge from any source whatever had at any time attached to the name of Mr. Hendricks.

The Extra Session.

The following is the proclamation of the President convening Congress in extra session:

By the President of the United States of America, a Proclamation:

Whereas, the final adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the same fiscal year, present an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the constitution to convene the houses of Congress, in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting,

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of Congress, to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 18th day of March inst., then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 4th day